THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 139. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

England's War Guarantee Under the Luxembourg Treaty—Parliamentary Assault on Lord Stanley's Action in the Peace Conference—The Spanish-American War and Special Instructions to the Minister in Washington—Omar Pasha's Victories in Candia, Etc. Etc.

THE LUXEMBOURG TREATY.

PARLIAMENTARY ASSAULT ON LORD STANLEY'S COURSE IN THE LONDON CONFERENCE—ENGLAND'S DANGER FROM THE GUARANTEE—LORD STANLEY'S EXPLANATION AND SKETCH OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR CRISIS.

LODNON, June 14.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Labouchere asked Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for information as to the exact nature of the Luxembourg treaty, lately concluded by the delegates of the Great Powers assembled in the Peace Conference in this city. In doing so he denounced Lord Stanley's course as the representative of Great Britain, in the Conference, as exhibiting no evidence of statesmanship, but as likely to involve the interests of the Kingdom in the worst form of intervention in the Franco-German matter, or its more direct consequence. He (Mr. Labouchere) entertained the belief that in the event of a war between France and Germany, the guarantee given in the Conference would involve England in the quarrel.

Mr. Ayrtown also condemned Lord Stanley's course in the Conference, and inquired if England was absolutely bound to interfere by arms if Luxembourg should be attacked. If this was so, what became of the power of the Parliament in granting or witholding the regular supplies for war purposes to the Crown?

Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the House of Commons had the power to stop the supplies if it thought fit, and so decide whether the country should go to war or not. Lord Stanley set forth, in extenuation of his course in the London Conference, the defiant attitude just previously maintained by France and Germany towards each other, and the danger of an impending war, of great magnitude, which then existed, recapitulating his statements made to the House the night the Luxembourg treaty was agreed to (which were telegraphed by the cable as he delivered them). Lord Stanley added that, had he then hesitated on the part of England to give his adhesion to the collective guarantee, the armies of France and Prussia would be now in the field, and all Europe would be involved in war. All the other nations, as well as all the parties in the country, would then have charged England as being the real author of the calamity. The Luxembourg treaty, as signed in London, did not bind any Power to interfere singly in the eventualities which may arise between France and Germany relative to the future of Luxembourg.

THE FENIANS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY RECORD OF THEIR ALLIANCE WITH THE REFORM LEAGUES—MOTION TO CANCEL IT IN THE JOURNAL.

JUNE 14.—In the House of Commons this evening Major Anson moved to reject a petition presented some weeks since from certain parties in Ireland (reform leaguers and others), praying for the exercise of executive leniency towards the Fenian traitors condemned to death in Ireland, and also that the House cancel all mention of its character or reception from the journal of record. The Major denounced the tone of the petition as calculated to incite to fresh acts of rebellion in Ireland, and described the paper itself as a slanderous insult to the British army. A lively discussion ensued. Major Anson's motion was rejected.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR.

OFFICIAL AND POPULAR CONGRATULATIONS AT CRONSTADT.

CRONSTADT, June 14.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, in command here, has received the congratulations of the heads of the different departments, and also of the English residents and Slavonian delegates, on the fact of the happy escape of the Czar Alexander from assassination in Paris.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

OMAR PASHA'S REPORTS OF TURKISH VICTORIES—AN IMPORTANT POSITION AND MANY LIVES LOST TO THE CHRISTIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—Official advices just received in this city from Crete state that on the 3d of June Omar Pasha attacked the Christian insurgents' position in the district of Luzethe, and situated in a rock-bound valley, and one of the strongest places for war purposes on the island.

Several engagements ensued at a place where the insurgents were intrenched.

The imperial Turkish troops in the end dislodged the Christians, and thus secured possession of the valley.

The reports say that the Cretans lost five hundred men killed and wounded, and that the Turks had only ten men killed and sixty wounded.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

FRESH INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SPANISH MINISTER IN WASHINGTON.

MADRID, June 14.—Fresh official instructions have been furnished by the Queen's Cabinet to the Spanish Minister in Washington, relative to the issue of the war quarrel between Spain and the South American republics, and his diplomatic duty therein.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE PAPAL CONVENTION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PETER'S MARTYRDOM—THE COMING ASSEMBLAGE OF THE HIERARCHY—DECORATIONS OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

ROME, May 25.—As we approach the period for which the Pope has convoked the Catholic hierarchy of all the world to meet in the Eternal City, and celebrate the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, preparations of all kinds are being more and more rapidly urged on. In the way of religious ceremonies the Pope on Sunday last inaugurated the preliminary services at the Church of St. John Lateran, where he repaired in state, followed by a gorgeous procession, which attracted great crowds of spectators. Similar processions are to be met with in every part of the city, and the Holy Sacrament is exposed in many of the principal churches, as well as several of the most esteemed relics, among which is that of the Holy Cradle of the Infant Saviour, which is reverentially preserved at the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, and has been exhibited for public veneration during the last three days by special order of the Pope.

It is a recognized fact that no internal decorations can improve the grandeur or beauty of St. Peter's; but I presume that it is a pragmatical necessity for that noble church to wear festive apparel on the present occasion, both in honor of the Prince of the Apostles' centenary, and in that of the numerous Dutch, Japanese, and other saints to be canonized at the same time; and, therefore, the spectator will have to look with indulgence, if not admiration, at the crimson and gold draperies; the blue silk hangings with golden stars; the painted friezes of angels and garlands which are already covering the architectural lines of the building, and hiding the solider and more appropriate attractions of marble and Mosaic, as he will also have to accept in return for the glorious light of day, which will be totally excluded from the church, the more lurid glare of one hundred thousand colossal wax torches, piled on two enormous candelabras in the transept, each as high as the obelisk in the Piazza del Popolo.

To enable people on foot to get more easily to St. Peter's from the northern districts of the city, the Pope has authorized the Senators to build a temporary bridge across the Tiber at the Port of Ripetta, from which point, on the right bank of the river, Monsignor de Merode has allowed a direct road to be cut through his villa straight to the Porta Angelica. This short cut will take a great pressure of the crowd away from the narrow Via Dell' Orso, which now affords the principal access to the castle and bridge of St. Angelo and the Borgo di San Pietro.

As many pilgrims may also be expected to visit the actual spot of St. Peter's martyrdom, on the Janiculum hill, where the Church of San Pietro in Montorio now stands, the Pope has ordered the ascent, hitherto steep, to be rendered easier and more accessible to carriages by prolonged zigzags through the adjoining vineyards. Several hundred laborers are at work night and day on this new road, which his Holiness has ordered to be got ready for St. Peter's day, and it is said that he intends to make use of it himself among the first, when he goes to say Mass in the chapel built by Bramente, in commemoration of his having been a priest for fifty years. It is customary here for priests to celebrate similar occurrences by saying Mass with the same formalities as the first time, as married couples do in other countries after fifty years of matrimony by a golden wedding, *i. e.*, getting married over again.

The Pope is said to be resolved to say his *messa novella* this year: but if it is true, as has been asserted in some of the Italian papers, that he wants two years more to fulfil his half century in the sacerdotal office, he would have to grant himself a dispensation for the four-and-twenty missing months, which he might very well do according to the received adage, "*Papa omnia potest.*"

JEFF DAVIS' COTTON AGENTS.

THEIR BANKRUPTCY AND PROPERTY IN ENGLAND—WERE THE SOUTHERN REBELS AMERICAN JACK CADES OR OLIVER CROMWELLS?

VICE CHANCELLORS' COURT, LONDON, May 30.—Prioleau vs. The United States of America and Andrew Johnson.—This case came before the Court upon exceptions to the answer put in by the defendants, the United States of America, to the cross bill of Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., which was filed for the purpose of obtaining discovery in aid of their defense to the original bill of the United States.

The proceedings in these suits have been on so many occasions reported that it will be sufficient to state that the original bill was filed by the United States for the purpose of recovering certain bales of cotton consigned during the late Rebellion or war of secession to the defendants, Messrs. Prioleau and others, carrying on business under the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., as agents in this country for the "pretended Government under the style of the Government of the Confederate States, which assumed the administration of public affairs in part of the dominion of the United States." The bill, after stating that the Rebellion was at an end, alleged that the "association, or so-called Confederate Government, had been dissolved and ceased to exist, and that the several persons who had formed themselves into the so pretended Government, and on whose account the cotton was being shipped, had submitted to the authority of the Government of the United States, and had expressly ceded" to them all the joint or public property of the pretended Confederate Government, including the cotton in question; that such persons did not claim to be entitled to or interested in the cotton, and were not necessary parties, and that the title of the United States to the cotton was complete, independently of such cession, and was a title paramount thereto. In their answer to the original bill, Messrs. Fraser and Co. insisted that the United States Government, in claiming the cotton as State property of the dissolved *de facto* Confederate Government, could only take it subject to all rights and liabilities created in respect of it by the Confederate Government, to whom the United States had succeeded; and also that, as this particular cotton had been shipped from the State of Texas, it now, according to the law of the State, and of the other separate sovereign States, belonged as *bona vacantia*, not to the Federal Union, but to the particular State. They had filed a cross bill against the United States and President Johnson for the purpose of obtaining discovery in aid of their defense, and their interrogatories were directed to the footing on which the Confederate Government was regarded by the United States with a view to obtaining an admission for the purposes of the suit that such Confederate Government was a *de facto* Government, and not a mere band of pirates or filibusters. Interrogatories were also directed to the state of the law of the United States as to *bona vacantia*, whether property in that condition did not belong to the particular State in which it was found, and not to the Federal Union; and again, whether money or property contributed by inhabitants of the sovereign States forming the Federal Union for any purpose, legal or illegal, vested in such Union.

The United States had filed a long and elaborate answer, of which it will be sufficient to state that the plaintiffs in the cross suit (Fraser & Co.) had excepted to it as insufficient on the ground that the United States had not answered the interrogatories—(1) as to whether there was any law of the United States by which money or property contributed by individuals as inhabitants of any of the sovereign States forming the Federal Union for any purpose, legal or illegal, vested in such Federal Union; (2) as to the law of each of the separate sovereign States, and particularly of Texas, relating to *bona vacantia*; and (3) whether the United States claimed the cotton as being the successors of the Confederate Government, and as to the position of such Confederate Government, whether it was regarded by the United States as a *de facto* government exercising authority over the State of Texas. The fourth exception was similar in effect to the first.

Mr. W. M. James, Q. C.; Mr. Kay, Q. C.; Mr. Charles Hall and Mr. J. P. Benjamin, for the plaintiffs in the cross suit, appeared in support of the exceptions. Sir R. Palmer, Q. C.; Mr. Giffard, Q. C.; Mr. Druce, Q. C.; and Mr. Wickens, on behalf of the United States, opposed the exceptions.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the first and fourth exceptions, by which the United States were required to state their laws, which formed part of their case, must be overruled, as the party interrogating, although entitled to obtain information from his opponent as to his own title, could not compel a discovery of that which related to the opponent's title. The third exception stood upon a different footing, and must be allowed.

It was of the utmost importance to the plaintiffs in the cross suit that they should know whether the persons from whom they had acquired the cotton in question were regarded by the United States as a body of men who had violently and by force of arms exacted contributions and seized upon property, which they employed against the United States, or whether there was a *de facto* Government by which these acts of authority were exercised in the Southern States. The distinction was most important, and might be illustrated by a comparison between a fitful, sporadic movement of anarchy, such as Jack Cade's rebellion on the one hand, and the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell on the other.

The United States had not answered this interrogatory, and especially that portion of it which related to the relations between the alleged Confederate Government and the State of Texas. This was a most important point for the plaintiffs (in the cross suit) to obtain information upon, as it most materially affected their position in respect to the cotton claimed in the original suit. He might add that the United States, in stating that of their (State of Texas) pretended quality as a Government this Court has no lawful power to take judicial cognizance, nor can it, according to the established laws of England, enter into any inquiry of fact regarding the same," had framed their answer in a mistake of the law, as this Court not only might, but must take judicial cognizance for the purposes of this suit of whether the Confederate Government was or was not a *de facto* Government.

The third exception would, therefore, be allowed. If the second exception had stood alone he should not have been disposed to have allowed it, although the answer omitted all reference to the State of Texas as to the law relating to *bona vacantia*. Such a special inquiry required a special answer, and under the circumstances, however, the exception would be allowed. The result, therefore, was that the first and fourth exceptions were overruled and the second and third allowed.

THEATRICALS AT THE TUILERIES.

NAPOLEON'S CÆSAR ON THE STAGE BEFORE AN IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 4.

The dramatic entertainment at the Tuileries, which had been announced, was given the evening before last, being the representation of *Les Commentaires de Cesar*, in two acts, by the Marquis de Massa, acted last year before the Court at the Palace of Compiegne. The theatre was fitted up in the grand gallery which leads to the Salle des Marechaux.

At half-past ten the curtain rose. The ladies' parts were interpreted by the Countess Pourtales, the Princess de Metternich, Marchioness de Galliffet, Princess Poniatowska, Baroness de Bourgoing, and Madame Conneau; those of the gentlemen by the Marquis de Caux, Baron Lambert, Duke de Mouchy, etc.

The Prince de Metternich once more presided at the piano, for accompaniment, and acquitted himself as well as would have been done by a real *maestro di capella*.

The Princess de Metternich was attired as a coachman; the Countess Pourtales, with helmet on her head and lance in hand, appeared as France; and the Baroness de Bourgoing, armed with a trident, represented England.

The Emperor, placed at the right of the stage, had on one side the Princess of Prussia and on the other the Queen of the Belgians.

The Empress, on the left, was seated between the King of the Belgians and the Prince of Prussia.

The other princes and princesses now in Paris occupied places at the left of the stage, while the ministers and ambassadors, with the Papal Nuncio at their head, filled those on the right. The other seats dispersed in the grand gallery were held by persons in the suite of the sovereigns and princes, by those of the Emperor's household, and by other guests, in number about two hundred.

The performance was much applauded, and at the end of the representation the spectators called for all the performers, who appeared upon the stage, conducting the Marquis de Massa, the author, whom the Emperor presented to the foreign princes, princesses, and ambassadors.

THE ROTHSCHILDS AND ROYALTY.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS TO THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 20.

The breakfast given by Baron de Rothschild, at his seat of Ferrieres, to the King and Queen of the Belgians, was of a very sumptuous description. Among the guests were the Duke and Duchess de Galliere, the Prince and Princess de Metternich, Baron and Baroness de Beyens, Count and Countess d'Anethan, etc. After the repast the company made a promenade in the park and gardens, and visited the pheasant preserve, which is one of the richest in the world.

The Chateau of Ferrieres, as is well known, forms a matchless museum—Italy, Germany, Holland, Spain, etc., having all been put under contribution, and being represented by the rarest objects.

The guests, who left Paris at 10 in a special train prepared for them at the Northern Railway terminus, returned to Paris by 5, after a day delightfully spent.

THE INDIAN WAR.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND GOVERNOR HUNT—MORE FROM THE PLATTE VALLEY—IMPORTANT TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

AT HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, FORT SEDGWICK, June '0, 1867.—Our people are too poor to offer anything but muscle—have plenty of that. Will the Government back us in the expense of a campaign?

A. C. HUNT, Governor of Colorado.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO GOVERNOR HUNT.

Your despatch of yesterday is received. The fact reported by you indicates great carelessness on the part of the stage company. There is no doubt but there are bands of Indians at mischief everywhere; but when and against what Indians do you propose a campaign? W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut.-General.

GOVERNOR HUNT TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

DENVER, June 4, 1867.—General Sherman:—I have 300 carbines only to found an armament. I have no money or credit with which to equip the 500 men standing ready to go on a campaign. I would move down the Platte and Smoky in separate columns, and carry the war to the villages of the Indians, which would soon develop the whereabouts of the warriors. An Indian war now exists over a country 2000 by 1000 miles in extent, and I know you have not troops to guard half so much territory. We have no fears of the safety of our city or its immediate surroundings. It is only our remote settlements that are menaced, and many lives will be sacrificed if this state of affairs continues. Have no fears of our making war on Indians now peaceable.

A. C. HUNT, Governor of Colorado.

Our special correspondent says that despatches swarm in daily from Montana, Dakota, and Colorado to headquarters, announcing new depredations and murders committed by the Indians. From a careful estimate, I find there has been no less than 55 white men killed, and about 30 Indians. The depredations are so numerous, that it is useless to enter into details. Seven ranches have been burnt, and five coaches attacked.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by the Government officers of Colorado Territory to the President, setting forth the necessities of the people:—

DENVER, Colorado, June 3.—To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:—We are menaced by hostile Indians; our lines of communication cut off; the United States mails captured; coaches and stations destroyed, and the occupants murdered; private trains plundered, the men murdered and scalped. The arts of peace are suspended, and the people suffering from a feeling of insecurity which paralyzes every branch of industry; and all from a foe the lives of which are and should be considered by the authorities as worthless, compared with that of one American citizen.

This we have suffered more or less for some time, and yet no adequate protection or relief has been afforded us. In the name of God and humanity, we make this appeal to you, and ask that the long-continued temporizing policy towards these merciless devils shall cease, and that you will at once direct that prompt and decisive measures be taken for the protection of the country.

A. C. Hunt, Governor; George W. Lane, Superintendent United States Branch Mint; W. H. Essig, Surveyor; General E. C. Holmes, Register, United States Land Office; C. B. Clements, Receiver, Land Office; Moses Hallet, Chief Justice; William R. Gorsline, Associate Justice; George W. Brown, United States Collector; A. Sagendorf, Postmaster, Denver; Frank Hall, Secretary of Territory.

From the frequent councils of war held in the General's tent, I begin to see that they have arrived at a true appreciation of the magnitude of the Indian war. Sherman is busily pouring over his maps, and smokes his cigar in a manner indicative of a plan for a vigorous campaign. Augur is on the move. General J. E. Smith has about 1000 infantry with him *en route* for Fort Phil. Kearney. Bedford informed Sherman that Red Cloud, the rival of Tecumseh, Osceola, and Red Jacket for celebrity, with 3000 red warriors, hovers like a war cloud in the Gallatin valley.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM INDORSED BY THE CONVENTION—AN EQUAL DIVISION OF OFFICES DEMANDED BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—The radical Republican State Convention adjourned *sine die* last night, after indorsing the following platform:—

We advocate and will enforce perfect equality under the law to all men, without distinction of race or color; endorse the acts of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; will reconstruct Louisiana upon the Congressional basis, and send to Congress only true and loyal men. Nominations for office to be made only of those who will enforce perfect equality and the right to hold office, irrespective of race or color. We will insist on perfect equality, without distinction of race or color, in the right to vote and enter the jury-box, without any educational or property qualifications being required; also, on the right to practise all professions, to buy, sell, travel, and be entertained, and to enter into any and all civil contracts. We will advocate the granting of immediate assistance by the General Government for rebuilding the levees. We will also advocate emigration and division of lands of the State as far as practicable into small farms, in order that the masses of our people may be enabled to become landh[…]s. We will advocate the repeal of the cot[…] tax by Congress; if not granted, we will demand as a right that class legislation be abolished, and taxes laid on all the productive wealth of the Union; let products of agriculture, mines, and manufactures be equally and fairly taxed. We will advocate equality in schools and the enforcement of the eight-hour system, except in cases of special contract. We will insist on a thorough revision of the laws of Louisiana, that they may guarantee equal justice to black and white alike. We pledge ourselves to aid the Government in paying the last dollar of the public debt.

The platform further condemns Johnson's amnesty proclamation, believing the disfranchisement of Rebels to be the highest duty of the General Government; favors the maintenance of an adequate military force in Louisiana to see the laws enforced, and life and property protected; declares that no man is to be supported for office who will not boldly and openly pledge himself to make equal distribution among white and colored alike of all offices to which he may have the power of appointment. As the newly enfranchised citizens constitute a majority of the party, at least one-half of the nominations for elective offices shall be taken from that class, no distinction to be made, whether nominees or appointees were born free or not, provided they are loyal, capable, and honest. The party will always discountenance any attempt on the part of any race or class to assume practical control of any branch of the Government to the exclusion of any other race or class.

Pensions for Soldiers of the War of 1812—Misrepresentations Corrected.

The following has been forwarded to us from the Pension Office for publication:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, June 6, 1867.—Colonel C. D. Pennebaker, Kentucky State Agent:—Sir—I have received your communication of the 4th instant, calling my attention to an advertisement which represented that "Soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows can now obtain a Government pension of $8 per month. In reply, I have to state that *such representations are wholly unwarranted*, no law having ever been enacted by which pensions are granted either to the soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows, except—as provided more than fifty years since—to invalids, and to the widows of those dying of wounds or disease incident to the service.

"In view of the many inquiries made on the subject, it may be proper to add that the bill for granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, and to their widows, failed to pass either branch of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The unanimous adverse report of the Pension Committee of the last House of Representatives thereon, leaves little room to expect that, with the present heavy burden of the national debt, this measure, so earnestly pressed upon every Congress during the last eight or ten years, will ever become a law. Our pension system has been liberal beyond that of every other nation, but it extends no further than to provide some partial compensation for the *casualties* of war. It never contemplated life annuities to men who left the service unharmed, or to the widows of such as have once served for a few months or years, and afterwards died from causes entirely disconnected with the war. The proposed enactment would have added to our pension list nearly or quite as many, in all probability, as the whole number already enrolled, by reason of the casualties of the late war. If pensions are granted by reason of mere service in the war of 1812, like claims might as equitably be urged in behalf of those who served in the war with Mexico, and of all those who, on land or sea, aided in suppressing the recent Rebellion. Whether the country can afford to increase, on so liberal a scale, a pension list already swelling beyond $80,000,000 per annum, I will not discuss. The improbability of any such legislation, at least, is manifest. So delusive a hope ought not to be encouraged; and much less does it seem to me that the representations to which you have kindly called my attention should be regarded as merely an innocent mistake. Their effect is injurious, and not the least so on the worthy class of persons whose hopes and interests are thus trifled with. Very respectfully yours,

"JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner."

THE ALBANY HOMICIDE.

GENERAL COLE'S SYRACUSE LETTER—THE GRAND JURY DIRECT ITS PRODUCTION.

ALBANY, June 15.—The county court-room was crowded this morning with persons interested in the Cole-Hiscock tragedy. The occasion was an attempt to compel William J. Hadley, Esq. counsel for General Cole, to deliver up a letter in alleged justification of his act, written by him before he left Syracuse, of which rumor had spoken as evidencing a determination on the part of General Cole to shoot his victim whenever they met.

This letter had been given in the first place to Mrs. Mary E. Cuyler, a lady who had lived in Cole's family for 12 or 13 years (not a niece, or daughter, as has been erroneously stated), with instructions to publish it, in case of anything happening at Albany. Soon after his incarceration the prisoner had expressed a desire to regain possession of this letter, and Mr. Hadley succeeded in securing it. The Grand Jury, who had been sitting upon the case for some days, deemed its evidence important as showing premeditation of murder, and tried to obtain it or a knowledge of its contents from Mr. Hadley. But he, while admitting its possession, chose to regard it as a privileged communication, and denied their authority to compel him to produce it. Hence the order which brought the matter into Court to-day.

The motion was made before Judge Clute and associates by the Hon. Henry Smith, District Attorney. The Hon. Lyman Tremain appeared as counsel for Mr. Hadley, and made an able argument on his behalf. He contended that the letter in question could not be delivered up by Mr. Hadley without his violating the rights of his client. While in possession of Mrs. Cuyler, the document was still, in fact, in the possession of General Cole, and there was no law to compel a man to give evidence against himself. He contended that the evidence of a person who had read the paper in question could not be received—even if it were a written confession. Beyond any authorities that might be quoted, this rested upon the principles on which the Constitution of our land was founded.

District Attorney Smith, in reply, said there was good reason to believe that the letter written by General Cole contained evidence of a contemplated homicide. It was his duty to bring all such evidence before the Grand Jury. The evidence in question had passed out of the hands of the prisoner, and been placed in the hands of another for publication, and was, therefore, no longer privileged. If counsel were at liberty to obtain and conceal all evidence against a client, the ends of justice would always be defeated. The arguments on both sides were lengthy and elaborate, and were listened to with the deepest interest.

The decision of the Court denied that the letter was a privileged communication, and directed Mr. Hadley to produce the paper and establish its identity. Its custody was thereupon given to the Clerk of the Court.

Of course there is great anxiety to know the precise contents of the letter, but nothing positive can be learned at present. The friends of Mr. Hiscock contend that it contains evidence of deadly intent; while Mr. Hadley asserted before the Grand Jury that it contained nothing beyond a threat to humiliate the man who had wronged him.

The case loses but little of its interest as a topic of conversation, and there are but few who have formed a very decided opinion as to the act of General Cole. The friends of Mr. Hiscock are numerous and very bitter in the expression of their feelings, while at the same time the friends of General Cole visit him frequently, and supply his wants with great care and tenderness. Both sides are very busy in raking up the antecedents of all parties concerned.

To the most intimate of his personal friends General Cole has given a version of the affair which differs materially from his earlier statements, and which may be regarded as thoroughly trustworthy. Fifteen years ago Dr. Cole married Miss Barto, of Trumansburg, N. Y., daughter of the late Judge Barto. It was a love match, and for twelve years their home was the scene of unalloyed happiness. Within two or three years, however, the husband had noticed that his wife was at times moody and unhappy. He could not account for it. He had sent his wife $15 000 during the war, and she now possesses $48,000 in her own right, left to her by her father's will. He consulted her friends and his, but could arrive at no conclusion. He was compelled by his duties to reside at or near New York, and he determined to bring his wife to Brooklyn, where she might be near her sister, and there he engaged and furnished rooms. Meanwhile he visited Syracuse, and met Mr. Hiscock in the street. Mr. Hiscock asked him, "Why, General, when did you come? When shall you go away?" He thought the latter question a singular one, and then at once remembering that the same question had been asked him on several previous occasions, said nothing, but looked his questioner full in the face, and Mr. Hiscock turned away downcast, and without a word. Returning to Brooklyn, brooding over the matter, he wrote to a cousin of his wife's, with whom she resided, asking if there had ever been any rumor in Syracuse prejudicial to his wife. The reply came, "There is room for the gravest suspicion."

Almost frenzied, he hastened to Syracuse and there, when he questioned her, his wife fell on her knees and confessed that a criminal intercourse had existed between herself and Mr. Hiscock for nearly three years. It made him almost crazy, to use his own words. All day Thursday he stayed in the house, lest he should meet Hiscock on the street and kill him. On the day of the murder, with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler, he started for Brooklyn. They were necessarily compelled to stop at Albany, and while he thought he should be "happier if it were settled in some way, and was off his mind." He sent for his brother-in-law, Mr. Barto, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and asked him to go with him to see Mr. Hiscock, pledging his word that he would not take his life, but would only "make him get down on his knees and beg like a dog for it." This Mr. Barto refused to do, and said that he had no advice to give in the matter. It should be stated here that Mr. Barto and General Cole have not been friendly eversince the latter took a commission in the first of General Butler's colored cavalry regiments. Thus left to himself, the frenzied man started for Stanwix Hall, intending to go quietly in by the side entrance, inquire the number of Hiscock's room, and go up to it. But as he went in he saw the seducer of his wife before him, a frenzy seized him, and without a moment's thought he fired. Although the act was not premeditated, he thinks it was justifiable, and expresses no remorse for it. His wife is now in Albany, and administers to his wants, visiting him daily. He professes to consider her a guilty woman, but not as guilty as the man he shot.

The prejudicial features of the case are the statement written by himself as above, the letter written by his wife at his dictation, the manner in which he approached his victim, and his false statements as to the cause of his action, made upon the spot and immediately afterward. For he now confesses that there was no violence used, and that this plea was gotten up by him for the purpose of shielding his wife and children. On the other hand, there is no doubt but that his able counsel (Mr. Hadley and General Butler, the latter of whom is the prisoner's warm friend) will make the most of his terrible provocation, and the undeniably brilliant war record of General Cole.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Some remarkable translations are given in the French bills of fare in Parisian restaurants. Thus, *Timbale de riz à l'ancienne* is rendered, "cup of rice at oldness;" and *Deux Chinois à l'eau de vie*, which are simply a couple of Chinese fruits preserved in brandy, is translated "two Chinese in spirits." *Ris de veau à la financière* is rendered into "the smile of the calf to the female capitalist."

SECOND EDITION

The Surratt Trial—Proceedings To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Criminal Court Room was unusually well crowded this morning, before the opening of the Criminal Court, and the interest in the Surratt case seems to be on the increase.

At 10 o'clock Judge Fisher, having somewhat recovered from his sickness, entered the Court Room and took his seat upon the bench and the Court was formally opened.

Chief Justice Cartter, who was also on the bench ordered the Crier to open the June Term of the Criminal Court, and the Grand Jury for that term was called. Pending the call of the Grand Jurors, John H. Surratt was brought into Court, and took a seat beside his counsel. He looks about the same as last week, and appears at all times to be very cheerful.

Judge Cartter announced to the Grand Jury for the June term, that there would be no necessity for their attendance until to-day two weeks and he accordingly discharged them until that time. The petit jury was then called, and Judge Cartter announced that the same objection applied to this jury as had applied to the March term. He thought the exception taken by the prosecution at that time was well taken and invincible, and he would therefore discharge the petit jury for the June term, without day, and he announced that that jury could go hence without further accountability to this Court.

The witnesses and others summoned to attend the June term were then discharged until two weeks hence, and the June term was adjourned until that day.

Judge Fisher then resumed the business as in the March term, and the jury in the case of John H. Surratt was called, and all answered to their names.

Mr. J. H. Bradley, Jr submitted the following affidavit:—

To the Honorable the Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding the Criminal Court for the March term, 1867:—The petition of John H. Surratt shows that he has now been put on his trial in a capital case in this Court; that he has exhausted all his means, and such further means as have been furnished him by the liberality of his friends, in preparing for his defense, and he is now unable to procure the attendance of his witnesses. He therefore prays your Honor for an order that process may issue to summon his witnesses, and to compel their attendance, at the cost of the Government of the United States, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

Sworn to, in open Court, this 17th day of June, 1867.
Attest—R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

The argument upon the motion was postponed until later in the progress of the case.

Judge Fisher then asked the counsel if they were ready to proceed to the trial of the case.

Mr. Carrington said the Assistant District Attorney would open the case?

Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, then addressed the jury, and said all were aware that in criminal cases the custom is for the prosecution, at the beginning of a case, to make known the subject of inquiry, and to state in outline what proof would be brought forward to support the charges contained in the indictment.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have indicted John H. Surratt, the prisoner at the bar, for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. The duty of the jury is to ascertain whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, and an inquiry of a more solemn character was never submitted to human intelligence.

They are, in fact to turn back the leaves of history to show the red page on which is written the awful incidents of that April night, and to inquire as to the blow that was then struck not only at human life alone, but a blow against the perpetuity of this Government, and against liberty itself. They would scarcely need witnesses to describe the terrible scenes of that awful night.

A vast assembly was then assembled at a public place, whose hearts were filled with the joy of peace, and among that vast audience was he who had presided over this country through years of sorrow, but who was now recognized as a victor.

A victor he was, indeed, but a victor in whose heart there was no emotion but of kindness. To him death came in the most sudden and terrible form. Witnesses who will come here will tell you that upon that night John Wilkes Booth left the front of the theatre and went back to the box occupied by the President.

Mr. Wilson then rehearsed the circumstances of the shooting of the President, of Booth's leaping from the box to the stage, and of his subsequent flight. Mr. Wilson then continued, and said the prosecution would prove, as no case was often proved, that the prisoner at the bar was present aiding and abetting the murder, and that a few moments before the shot was fired he was present in front of the theatre in consultation with Booth.

You will see him as from the light of the lamp that shone full in his face. He shall be known also, as the friend and companion of Booth, and as the director of the bullet that pierced the brain of the President, and of the bloody knife that fell with such terrible force upon the person of the Secretary of State.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Delegates have been elected in various portions of the State for the State Convention to be held at Columbus on the 19th inst. The indications are that General Hayes will be nominated for Governor.

William Pyles shot Thomas Shaw, his wife's brother, through the head, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in a doggery four miles back of Newport, Ky., because Shaw attempted to chastise Pyles for calling his own wife a lewd woman. The homicide gave himself up, and is now in jail.

The Ministerial Evangelical Association of this city called upon Mayor Wilstach to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath day. The Mayor's response does not please them. He believes in innocent recreation on Sunday and in Sunday newspapers.

Aaron Jones has gone into training at the Buckeye House, near this city. McCool has not yet commenced work.

The trial of J. C. Healey, the young lawyer who shot and killed Thomas Corry, a clerk at the Spencer House, is still in progress. It is generally believed that, owing to the influence in his favor of members of the bar, it will be very difficult to convict him.

Shocking Accident at Bay Ridge, Long Island.

Mr. Archer and family, consisting of himself, wife, and three children, have been boarding at the Bay Ridge Hotel for some time past. The children were a babe, a boy aged seven years, and a very interesting little girl aged three years and a half. Mr. Archer and his wife left the hotel yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock, to attend divine service at a neighboring church, a short distance from the hotel, leaving the children in charge of the nurse, a servant of the family. The girl carelessly allowed the children to wander away from her sight, and they, being freed from her control, ascended to the top of the hotel, climbed to the observatory which surmounts the hotel, and from which a view may be obtained of the bay and Narrows. Harry ascended through the skylight; from dizziness or some other cause they lost their balance and fell to the first floor, a distance of four stories. The brains of the little girl were instantly dashed out, and the boy's skull was fractured. Two physicians were called in to minister to the children, but it did not avail, as they were past human aid.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Important Telegraph Consolidations, Improvements, and Changes.

The Insulated Lines Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from Boston to Washington, and the Franklin Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from Boston to New York, have consolidated under the name and title of the Franklin Telegraph Company, and the management of the joint lines is in the hands of the latter corporation.

It is also announced that the "Van Choate Insulator," that has been thoroughly tested on the Insulated Lines, has been discarded, and is being rapidly replaced with the bracket and glass of the pattern so successfully used by the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States, whose lines are now built and building throughout the West.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, June 17, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. August 7·30s sold at 106¼; and July '65 5-20s at 109¼, no change; 100¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; and 110¾ for '62 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99¼, and old do. at 94, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 28¾, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¼@52¾, no change; Reading at 53¼, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 131, an advance of ½; Lehigh Valley at 59, no change; and Norristown at 63, no change; 58 was bid for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 27 for Catawissa preferred; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 26 for Spruce and Pine; and 12 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55½ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; and 197 for Kensington.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Delaware Division sold at 56¾, an advance of ¼; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 46¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 18½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¼; 11 A. M., 137¼; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$150 U S 7-30s. Au.	106⅜	1 sh Del Div.......c.	56¾
$4000 do...Je.	106¼	10 sh Cam & Am.	131
$5000 Pa 6s 1 ser. int.	101⅞	20 do.	131
$5000 do.	101⅞	5 do.	131
$800 City 6s, Old. c&p. K S O.	94½	3 sh Penna R.	52¾
$2500 Bur Co R 6s.	85	12 do.	52¾
$2000 Susq Bds.	68¼	38 do.	52¾
$1000 do.	68¼	10 sh Leh V R.	59
100 sh Phil & E.....b5.	28¾	100 sh Read.....s5&int.	53¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; do. 1862, 110¼@110¾; do., 1864, 106¾@107; do., 1865, 107@107¼; do., 1865, new, 109¼@109½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106@106¼; do., June, 106@106¼; do., July, 106@106¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, due; do., July, 1864, 118¾@119¼; do. August, 1864, 118¼@118¾; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117¾; do., December, 1864, 116¼@116¾; do., May, 1865, 116@116¼; do., Aug., 1865, 115@115¼; do., September, 1865, 114¼@115; October, 1865, 114@114½; Gold, 137¼@137¾. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110¼@110¾; do., 1864, 106¾@107; do., 1865, 107@107¼; do. new, 109¼@109¾; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106¾; do., 2d series, 105¾@106¼; 3d series, 105¾@106¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 17.—The Flour Market continues very quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who operate very sparingly. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $8@9 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@10 for extra; $10@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7@7·25 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat Market is remarkably dull, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·10@2·25, with small sales at the latter rate. Rye ranges from $1·40 to $1·45 ℔ bushel. Corn is dull. Sales of yellow in store at $1·04½, and holders ask $1·08 for lots afloat. Oats are not much inquired after. Sales of Pennsylvania at 70@74c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $41·50@42 ℔ ton.

Whisky—There is no change to notice.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 17.—The Cattle Market was very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and rather lower. About 1500 head arrived, and sold at 18@19c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 15@17c. for fair to good, and 10@14c. ℔ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

94 head Owen Smith, Western, 16@18.
25 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9, gross.
20 " Jones McClese, Chester co., 7@9, gross.
60 " P. McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.
85 " P. Hathaway, Western, 8½@10½, gross.
57 " J. S. Kirk, Chester co., 17@18.
17 " B. McFillen, Lanc. co., 10@10½, gross.
70 " Jas. McFillen, Lanc. co., 9@9¾, gross.
60 " E. McFillen, Western, 8@10, gross.
126 " Ullman & Bochman, Western, 18@19.
122 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 9@11, grs.
257 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 17@19.
57 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 8@10, gross.
45 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6@9½, gross.
66 " L. Frank, Western, 14@16.

Cows were dull; 350 head sold at $45@60 for springers, and $50@66 for cow and calf.

Sheep were rather firmer; 8000 head sold at from 6@7c. ℔ lb., gross, as to condition.

Hogs were dull; 3000 head sold at the different Yards at from $9@10 ℔ 100 lbs., net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....86

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr Alvarado, Whitmore, Newburyport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Caroline Hall, Doughty, Lanesville, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr E. M. Duffield, Rayner, Middletown, Captain.
Schr C. C. Bearse, Lovell, Portsmouth, Captain.
Schr James and Thomas, Scott, Seaford, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Mary Bowman, Charlesworth, Millville, S. Wattson.
St'r Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Norw. barque Haildan, Sorby, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Norw. barque Gitana, Thronsen, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Barque Otteren, Forgusen, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brem. barque George and Johann, Jordan, from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brem brig L. Pauline, Schulze, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast.
Schr R. Vaux, Powell, 6 days from Charleston, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Golden Gate, Blaisland, 6 days from Charleston, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen. 13th inst., 30 miles S. by E. from Shinnecock Light, spoke the raft Nonpareil, from New York. Wind SW.
Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Freemason, Furman, 1 day from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Emma James, Townsend, 1 day from Indian River, with bark to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Barque Almena, from San Francisco, made the passage in 124 days, and not as before reported.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Electric, Junge, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence for New Orleans, was spoken 10th inst., 1·15 P. M., 30 miles from Southwest Pass.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Boston, sailed Liverpool 1st inst.
Barque Ariadne, Niemeyer, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th inst.
Barque Merrimac, Marshall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 29th ult.—since reported put into Gibraltar, leaky.
Brig Matilda, Dix, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 11th inst.
Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 6th inst.
Brig L. Garrow, Ryder, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th inst.
Brig W. H. Parks, Darragh, hence, at Savannah 11th instant.
Brig Cheviot, Whitney, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 6th inst.
Brig James Baker, Thompson, from Havana, at New York yesterday.
Brig Mariposa, Staples, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr F. E. Baird, Ireland, hence, at New Orleans 10th instant.
Schr Two Marys, Corson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 12th inst.
Schr John L. Merrill, Wicks, hence, at Richmond 12th inst.
Schr Mary Ellen, Thomas, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 11th inst.
Schrs Pinta, Smith; R. S. Warren, Pickering; Pathway, Haley; Polly Price, Yates; C. W. May, May; and E. Doron, Jarvis, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.
NEW YORK, June 15.—Arrived, steamship Achilles, Riches, from Antwerp.
Steamship Celia, Gleadell, from London.
Steamship Mariposa, Quick, from New Orleans.
Steamship Geo. Cromwell, Vail, from New Orleans.
Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, from Glasgow.
Barque Canton, Goff, from Rio Janeiro.
Barque Hannibal, Hawkins, from Marseilles.
Brig New Providence, Mangasaro, from Palermo.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Presidential Candidates.

From the N. Y. Citizen.

The selection of the administration for the next four years is the work of paramount importance before the country. The elements for exploitation by political adventurers have largely increased in the last few years, and we may be sure that the class of noisy, unprincipled demagogues who lie in wait for opportunities to make capital will not overlook them. To begin with, there is the large class of negro voters in the reconstructed States, some half million in number, and controlling absolutely some of those States. These voters, as a body, are precisely of the sort that can be reached by the most vulgar arts. Naturally susceptible to delusions of the imagination, and stimulated by the wonderful changes of the last six years to a pitch of excitement and expectation that stops at nothing, they are open to any sort of imposition, and those who bid highest will carry the mass of them in any extravagance. A few years of education and the self-command acquired in the exercise of manhood rights will correct this; but it is an element of present trouble, if not of danger.

There is also, all through the North, a large class, unsettled as yet in their purposes and pursuits since the war, open to appeals to apparent self-interest which may lie in the direction of disorder, and disposed to extravagance of thought and of action.

The entire laboring population of the country is in an uneasy condition. The weight of taxation and the high prices of the necessaries of life have unsettled this class and predisposed it to excitement. Then, again, among men of ardent moral convictions, but unbalanced in judgment—enthusiasts by constitution—there is a readiness for extreme measures, for hazardous experiments, in even a greater degree than usual. Earnest reformers, seeing the wonderful results of the past years, have become giddy, and say, "Now is the time to make over the world in conformity to the requirements of divine justice; now is the time to extirpate wrong and to usher in the glorious reign of truth and love;" while all the time the work of individual regeneration, that lies at the foundation of national progress, is neglected or overlooked.

These are the circumstances and elements, or some of them, that predispose to violent political excitements, and that offer opportunities and inducements for demagogical appeals. But, in opposition to these, all the necessities of society North and South plead for wise and peaceful measures, and urge the allaying of excitement and passion. At the North, industry must become settled and the relations of society be readjusted. Local affairs must receive attention, and local administration be purified, and burdens of local taxation be lightened. In the South, there are four millions of blacks, suddenly raised to citizenship, but destitute of all the qualifications and requirements for their new situation except that of an instinctive devotion to the Union—sufficient for great crises like that through which we have just passed, but not good for everyday use.

In the same section there is nearly or quite the same number of whites, perhaps more difficult to deal with, because, while equally illiterate with the blacks, they are animated by the inveterate prejudices against the new order of things that belong to ignorant dislike. Then there is the class who have heretofore lived on the proceeds of slave labor—in which class is to be found nearly the whole of the education of the South—numbering three or four millions more, also prejudiced, naturally discontented, and unsettled. This is the class active in the Rebellion, but towards whom both mercy and policy dictate a course calculated to soothe and to interest in the experiment of free society.

These bare allusions to the elements of political disturbance and possible convulsion, and to the circumstances which render moderation desirable, are sufficient to enforce the necessity of prudence and forethought in the selection of a new Administration.

Suppose a man constitutionally an agitator—narrow and impracticable and bigoted—say like Wade, of Ohio, to be put in nomination by the Republicans. His nomination would be the signal for a rallying of all the wild, disorderly, and fanatical elements in the community. Does any man of reflection imagine that the election of such a man would not be at the expense of the best interests of the country? It would mean the indefinite continuance of the excitement and restlessness that now pervade the body politic—the intensifying of political and sectional animosities. Wade and his school of Republicans having declared in favor of the division of the estates of the late slaveholders, as a bid for the negro vote, now, we see from a recent speech at Lawrence, go further, and say:—

"Congress, which has done so much for the slave, cannot quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the laborer and the employer. Property is not fairly divided, and a more equal division must be wrought out. If your dull heads," he said, "can't understand this, the women will, and canvassers upon the eve of an election will have to tell the laborers what they will do for them. Men should not be compelled to labor until life is worn out and being is a curse; nor can this always be the case here, where every man is a capitalist to a certain extent. These inequalities are not felt as they are in the East. Every man, then, who was subject to a capitalist, ought to leave him, and get two hours nearer sundown forthwith. He (Wade) pledged himself to advocate boldly and persistently the natural rights of men, and predicted the most important commercial results from the completion of the Pacific Road."

The report adds "he was frequently applauded," and that "Train and Covode made fiery speeches." Wade and his associates and sympathizers now openly bid for the support of the laboring element in the North, in a style that can hardly be paralleled in modern political history. "A more equal distribution of property" is the inducement held out. Such demagogues will be rebuked by the very men they appeal to, but the facts illustrate the statements just made. Butler is another of the Wade stripe of bold, unprincipled demagogues, so eager to ride that he don't care on what hobby, so he is mounted. Then there are weak, good-natured, universal favorites, who are struggling for the nomination, whose success we were about to say would be worse for the country than that of the bold, bad demagogues—for bad men will do through a weak tool what they shrink from doing openly. We won't wound their feelings by calling names, because we don't think their chances good.

Chief Justice Chase has an active party. The Chief Justice has too much dignity to appeal to the low and disorderly elements of society—too much self-respect to be a great favorite with the average working politicians. He has to recommend him to the radicals the merit of having invented the Reconstruction scheme that is now in operation throughout the South, having suggested this identical plan of dealing with the South in his correspondence with President Johnson during his tour in 1865. Mr. Chase has, moreover, acted towards Mr. Johnson with great courtesy and kindness, and has borne testimony to the uprightness of his character and the purity of his intention, while differing from him in policy, and this might recommend him to the Democrats and Conservatives, if he were not tainted by connection with the national bank nuisance.

Then there is Governor Andrew, who is a possible candidate on the Republican side. His nomination would be a rebuke to the Sumner-Wade party, and in the event of a machine nomination by the Democrats, would draw the support of a large body of Democratic votes. Senator Fessenden is one of the ablest and most incorruptible and wisest men in the Republican party. He has been abused by Wendell Phillips, which is a conclusive certificate of political sanity. The Constitutional amendment—a moderate and generous scheme of reconstruction—was his work, and is evidence of his statesmanlike qualities. His administration of the Treasury gave opportunity for criticism by some; but in the Senate his course in relation to matters of finance and revenue has always been sound, and he has been the acknowledged leader in all important measures of financial and political policy, and the greatest errors of the party have been on points where he has been overborne by a rampant radicalism.

Senator Morgan will also loom up as the time of the Convention approaches. He has shown great political and financial judgment, both as Governor and Senator. He endeavored to keep his party with Mr. Johnson long after almost everybody else had given it up, and though finally obliged to fall in with the aggressive policy of Congress, is constitutionally wise and prudent. At the same time he has been inflexibly true to the principles and policy advocated by the most sensible men of his party.

But the set of public opinion is undoubtedly in favor of Grant. If the Republican managers have the sense to nominate Grant, with Fessenden, or Morgan, or Andrew as Vice-President, we predict that the Democrats will fall in line. Then, with a patriotic Cabinet made up from Union Democrats and Republicans like those we have named as prominent for the Republican nomination, and with some Southern man like Orr or Brown, or both of them, the "new party" would be fairly launched. The bitter radicals and the malignant Copperheads would be driven into a natural alliance with one another, and with such fossils as Perry at the South in opposition, but without sufficient power to seriously disturb the progress of restoration and pacification.

The current of events and of opinions during the coming four or five months, we predict, will leave little for the political conventions to do but to register the edicts of the popular will, unmistakably promulgated long in advance of their assembling. Another week we shall discuss the programmes under consideration among the machine Democracy, though they are not so far advanced as the Republicans in Presidential schemings. The wisest of them see that if the moderate wing of the Republicans succeed in nominating Grant, their true policy is to concur in this and help to elect the ticket.

Whatever we may think of the merits of this scheme intrinsically, it will inevitably break the machinery of both parties, and will lead immediately to that "reconstruction of politics" that the *Citizen* has been preaching for months, and which all prudent men desire to see consummated.

From Peace to War.

From the Tribune.

If this country is again to be plunged into a maelstrom of political passion—if we are to go back to strife and confiscation rather than forward to peace and prosperity, the people will not forget the good so nearly achieved, nor excuse those by whose madness the cup has been dashed from their lips. The Military Reconstruction bill was passed in defiance of the President's best efforts and those of the Democratic majority in Congress. The latter combined with the Stevens wing of the Republicans to defeat the far milder measure proposed by Senator Sherman, and thus managed to render the measure actually passed much harsher towards the Rebels than it otherwise would have been. Being passed, the President vetoed it in a message of remarkable asperity, even for him, but which exists to prove that he thoroughly comprehended and proclaimed that the power of the Military Commanders in the five Military Districts was made virtually absolute. They could not inflict the penalty of death without the President's approval; beyond that, their authority was bounded by no other limits than those of their several districts. Within those limits each was temporarily an autocrat, without qualification or rivalry.

Three months of this rule has gloriously vindicated itself. The South was never before so quiet, so free from violence and oppression. Murders and murderous assaults are almost unknown. Blacks have at length rights which whites can only assail at their own grave and imminent peril. No one is molested in person or property by the ruling power. In spite of famine and a very general deficiency of teams and implements, the people are generally at work, and are steadily improving their condition. The sufferings are fewer to-day than they were when the act was passed, and they will be still fewer two months hence. No one's property is confiscated, and the last prisoner on account of the Rebellion is out of jail. The voters are being rapidly registered, and everything is being made ready for elections in all the Rebel States at a very early day. In short, while there are fewer outrages reported in all the ten States under military rule than in Tennessee alone, they are all moving rapidly and prosperously towards speedy reconstruction and self-government. The impeachment project is virtually abandoned, the President more kindly regarded, and the bitterness of hate engendered by our terrible conflict fast giving way to a more generous and fraternal spirit.

Such are the auspices under which the President sees fit to challenge Congress and the people to a new trial of strength. Forgetting or ignoring his terrible lesson of last year, he says, in effect—"I will circumvent and nullify the act of Congress which my veto did not suffice to defeat." And so we are plunged into a new struggle, whereof the end is clearly foreseen, but the progress cannot fail to prove disastrous.

President Johnson is playing directly into the hands of Messrs. Butler, Stevens, Ashley, etc., whom he seems to dislike, and who certainly have no partiality for him. He is doing for them what they could not begin to do for themselves. If the result shall be his impeachment and deposition, he will have mainly to blame his own folly in having lent a willing ear to the worst advisers who ever misguided a ruler or scourged a nation.

General Grant the Rallying Point of Popular Power.

From the Herald.

Certain citizens of Virginia recently wrote a letter to John Minor Botts and some other party men and politicians in that region, urging good reasons why the people of the State should not be divided by arbitrary political lines for the benefit of small demagogues. The letter of these gentlemen indicates that they perceive a remedy for the evil. They use these words:—"For ourselves we indulge the hope that the great soldier who commands the enthusiastic attachment of his own section and the undivided respect of ours, may be the instrument under God of overthrowing the despotism of party, of uniting all our people, and of restoring those fraternal relations which ought to exist among citizens of a common country." By these words we may perceive that there is more wisdom in the Old Dominion than comes to the surface in its party struggles. We may see that the men in Virginia capable of really weighing the present trouble, and of perceiving the only safe way out of it, are not numbered or named among party leaders, have only an individuality as part of the great popular mass, and keep to private life. No man recognized outside of Virginia as a prominent politician could have seen the mischief so clearly or have described it so well. Party leaders there are lost in party struggles. To them there is nothing else but party. But this letter of the citizens of Louisa (published in last Friday's *Herald*), rising like an emanation from the general thought of the section, shows that the popular mind is sound and healthy.

Over the whole country it is the same as in Virginia. Party strife is the grand evil of the hour. Faction rules and ruins. Faction in Congress carries a certain law, and faction outside prevents its enforcement. Congressional faction thus finds its hands strengthened, goes further, and continued opposition only serves to furnish it with excuses for newer and greater aggression and encroachment. Thus government, law, peace, and the national welfare are tossed from faction to faction; and who shall say where they will land? It is the South that suffers to-day; but if we permit this to go on against the South, shall we not make the precedent on which future factions will condemn us also? Robespierres are typical figures in history, and they die always on the guillotines that they have made part of the law. How shall we stop this war of factions? History tells us there is but one way. To throw off the tyranny of party the people must have a nucleus for the gathering of their strength. They must rally round the person of some great leader—some man of power, courage, fidelity—and, combining on him, give him the strength and confidence to put down the factions. By making Cincinnatus dictator the Romans saved the State. Later Romans would have saved it again if they had done the same by Cæsar before the factions had time to kill him. Nations must profit by such lessons. The only chance for the American people to stay the ruinous war of faction is to gather around Grant and confide to him the strength and the power to pacify and restore the nation. In Virginia the people see this as the obvious fact. Elsewhere it is seen also, and as this idea comes to prevail and the people act on it through the ballot-box, we shall have satisfactorily solved the great problem of our national troubles.

Political Consistency—President Johnson and Mr. Disraeli.

From the Times.

Mr. Lowe, in his late speech upon the Reform question—one of the ablest of the many able speeches which have been delivered upon the subject during the present session—put this question to the House of Commons:—"What can have induced the conservative party of England to enter into this ruinous competition to abandon the most useful and honorable position they held of defending the traditions of this country and its existing institutions, of scanning measures critically, and altering them even in minor matters, to say nothing of measures of vast and unspeakable importance? What can have made this wonderful change?"

The answer, supposing any leader of the Conservative party had undertaken to make one, would have been simple. The change which Mr. Lowe condemned, in language glowing with fire and animation, but steeped in bitterness and gall, has no other excuse to be offered for it than the pressure of public opinion and the necessities of the times. Undoubtedly the revolution which a few short months have worked in the views and sentiments of the Conservative party is astonishing. No one could have anticipated it; no one was prepared for it. It is unexampled in the history of English parties. Last year a bill was brought in by the Russell-Gladstone Government reducing the suffrage in boroughs from ten pounds to seven pounds. The opposite party threw themselves against this measure, because it was too radical and sweeping, and they succeeded in obtaining a majority in the House. They have now made themselves responsible, not for a £7 franchise, but for one without any limitations of value whatever. Under their Reform bill, any householder may vote, except such as may be unable to pay rates through poverty. Lodgers are also admitted to the suffrage. Mr. Bright may secretly wish to go further than this, but if he does, he has never dared to say so. The Tory party—the stolid, dull, immovable party—the party which has always been keeping things as they were, and has cried out against all change—this is now the party of revolution. As we have on previous occasions pointed out, the metastasis is exclusively the achievement of Mr. Disraeli. He has led on his followers this session with desperate courage and determination, and he seems to have felt that it had fallen to his lot to deal with the great and final crisis in the history of their fortunes. We do not know what the effect of his singular dexterity and audacity may be in the future, but it cannot be disputed that the old and renowned Tory party of England is dead, and that its distinguishing principles have perished with it. It finds its reward in governing the country under an altered form.

There is, however, something of greater interest and moment to us in this memorable phase of English politics, than the study of the transmutation of a famous party organization. The events to which we are referring throw into striking relief one of the main points of distinction in the management of politics in England and the United States. There are many differences, and some of them can scarcely be reckoned in our favor. Strangely as it may sound to say so, it is certain that public men in England have greater latitude allowed to them for free discussion of principles than public men in this country. They may differ with their own party without being stigmatized as traitors, and vote against the measures of their side without being accused of faithlessness or insincerity. Lord Cranbourne held a high post in the Ministry, resigned on account of its Reform Bill, turned round upon it with characteristic acrimony and bitterness, and has ever since been the most violent and implacable opponent it has had. Yet he still sits on the same Benches; he is still a member of the party. Imagine a "caucus" pretending that it could eject or ostracize him! The party which attempted such intolerance and bigotry in England would cover itself with ridicule and confusion, and the people would wash their hands clean of it in twenty-four hours. These refinements of free Governments are reserved for the enjoyment of the greatest Republic in the world.

But there is a still more marked peculiarity of English political life; and that is the view which a foremost public man in that country is found to take of his duty, at times when he discovers that his personal convictions are in antagonism to those of the bulk of the people. Compare, for instance, the conduct of the President of the United States and that of M. Disraeli, under nearly similar circumstances. When these two functionaries assumed the leadership of affairs, their situation before their respective countries, in relation to public feeling, was almost identical. Mr. Johnson held very strongly to certain opinions which were obnoxious to the general community. Mr. Disraeli was in the same plight. Mr. Johnson tried by various expedients, which are too recent to need recounting, to bring the public sentiment into conformity with his own. Mr. Disraeli, by numerous speeches, in which he made no mistakes which his opponents could turn to advantage, also tried to persuade the English people out of their convictions into the adoption of his theories. Mr. Johnson failed, and did not see it; Mr. Disraeli also failed, and did see it. Both these great officials labor under the reproach of being out of accord with the true feeling of their country, and both estranged themselves from the hearts of their countrymen. Mr. Johnson may sometimes think himself hardly judged, but he has not to complain of thirty years of incessant vituperation and attack, as Disraeli may. How different was the course followed by these two men when the hour of trial came!

The glory and boast of Mr. Johnson was that he stood firmly and unchangeably by his principles. Every one knows how much there is to be said for this line of conduct. A variety of phrases, which are supposed to have a manly and imposing sound have been adapted to such occasions. We may talk of nailing colors to the mast, of going down with the ship, of no surrender, of planting our feet upon the rock, and use a great deal more of fine language to the same effect. But to a reflective man, or a reflective people, the question will recur, whether firmness is always a duty or a virtue in a public man intrusted with the destinies of his country at a time of great difficulty and emergency. His first, his commanding obligation, is to guide the people safely through the embarrassments which surround them. The claims of "firmness" or "consistency" are slight in comparison, and there are periods when a statesman would be criminal if he did not ignore and discard them altogether. Pitt did so; so did Mr. Gladstone, Lord Derby, Sir Robert Peel, and a hundred others, and they have thereby gained, and not forfeited, the respect of the world. The Duke of Wellington struck at the Reform bill of 1832 with might and main, but he gave way at last solely in deference to public opinion, and not in the least degree because his own opinions underwent a change. Has any writer, of any side, ever blamed him for this act? Has it not, on the contrary, always been placed to his credit as the crowning good service of his life? Charles I was consistent and true to his opinions. He believed that ship money and governing without a Parliament were good things, and his consistency brought him to the scaffold. George III was firm in his colonial policy, and it lost England, under circumstances which she has graver reason to regret with the lapse of every year, the noblest possession a nation ever held, and suffered an imbecile monarch to trifle with.

The lessons of the past—these commonest of all lessons, and at the same time the most unregarded—were lost upon Mr. Johnson. He seemed it dishonor to yield. He seemed to think that the human mind is constructed upon the principle of the solar system, revolving only in a certain given cycle, and incapable of change. He was like a knight-errant who held himself bound to perform his vow, even when all grounds of reason and all motives of prudence demonstrated its inexcusable folly. At this very time the English statesman was boldly pursuing the opposite course. He threw aside old prejudices and traditions. He marched step by step with the opinions of the age. He shifted his position from day to day, almost from hour to hour. "Nobody can tell what the effect of this bill will be," complained Mr. Lowe; "how can we when it is changed from day to day?" The House heard the reproach in silence and indifference. If the conservatives chose, with their eyes open, to go over to the side of the country, so much the better for the country and the conservatives too. Such is the judgment of England upon the recent changes.

We do not mean to say or imply, that a man should always go over to the side of the majority. But, as we have said, it is a matter of sacred duty under many circumstances, that he should be receptive of the opinions of others rather than over tenacious of his own. It was so, we think, in Mr. Johnson's case. The country was to be studied before the individual—the public safety is of greater consequence than the uniformity of the "record" of any one man in the community. Above all, when the nation is beset with difficulties which baffle all human calculation, which defy even analysis, which in their very nature are incapable of being illuminated by the experience of the past, and which divide men of thought into innumerable sections—at such an epoch, fraught always with possible peril, sometimes with imminent and quick disaster, it is the duty of a ruler to hear other voices besides his own, to doubt himself, to suspect the accuracy of his favorite conclusions. Mr. Lincoln was once opposed to the forced abolition of slavery; but he, with his accustomed simple wisdom, acted eventually upon the advice of others. By no power, except the power of a strong hallucination, can a man know that he is always right and others always wrong. There is no supernatural prescience to inspire this feeling. The light which seems to guide him may shine only to mislead. He may be honest; he may be conscientious; he may have all the virtues; and yet he may ruin his country. And this truth is an applied principle in English politics more frequently than it is here. It accounts for the difference in the policy of Mr. Disraeli and that of Mr. Johnson. Public life can never be brought to its highest state until the propriety, the necessity—nay, more, the imperative moral obligation—of suffering the mind to grapple with new problems as they arise, unshackled by its former predilections or prejudices, to take in new ideas, and to move with the movements of the age, are fully recognized. Had Mr. Johnson acted upon this truth, he would have lost nothing in the estimation of the world, and gained much in the estimation of his countrymen.

Negro Suffrage and the Democratic Party.

From the World.

Chemists distinguish between the two states of matter called crystalloid and colloid. The crystalloids tend to assume definite, symmetrical, crystelline forms; the colloids do nothing of the kind. They are the jellies and gums and gelatine of creation. These facts analogue in the political world. There are crystalloids in politics as there are colloids. With all possible respect, we must be permitted to say that the *Times* will never, in this world or the next, get itself classified among the crystalloids. There are no principles in accordance with which it arranges itself. Top might as well be bottom, or hind side might come before, and to this colloid it would be all the same. At one time its soft, gelatinous nature adjusts itself among the most pronounced opponents of the radical revolution.

At another time, it has moulded itself into perfect harmony with the revolution, its leaders and its results. Yesterday, apart by the whole diameter of its being at least, from military despotism; to-day it is albuminously surrounding, embracing, and defending that despotism. But a few months ago denouncing the wholesale imposition of negro suffrage by Congress upon the country, with such vehemence as if all the tender jelly of its nature would burst and scatter to the ends of the earth in sheer revulsion; this month the yielding mass has slipped and swayed, and we wake to find the *Times* denouncing the Democracy for its blind insensate hostility to negro suffrage, as a party.

Now, the colloid *Times* may thaw, dissolve, slip, sway, and flow as it chooses, but it shall not misrepresent the relation of the Democratic party to negro suffrage.

It cannot with truth be said that the Democratic party is for or against negro suffrage. In its opinion the subject is not lawfully a national one; and as the Democratic party is a national party and a law-abiding party, it has not as a party formed or expressed any decision on the enlargement of the voting franchise. Democrats believe it to be a question by law in State control, and they can no more be deemed against negro suffrage than for it, or than the Republican party can be deemed against woman suffrage—still an unmooted question in Congress.

In the last National Democratic Convention, as in the last Republican Convention, neither negro suffrage nor woman suffrage was a plank in the party platform. It is, indeed, a mark of the monstrous change which has been effected in the political situation, that a question which no man broached then has now become so prominent. It is a mark, moreover, of the utter unconstitutionalizing of the Republican party, that this question, which but two or three years ago was not dreamed of by either of the two great political parties as one which could possibly come within the sphere either of national, or of national party, action, has now become both a party tenet to which the colloid *Times* has at last moulded itself into conformity, and also a matter which the party has agreed to withdraw unconstitutionally from the State control, where it now lawfully and legitimately resides, and to subject to Federal authority.

The columns of the *Times*, in past days, are full of able and conclusive arguments against this unconstitutionalizing process, which it now submits to, and consents to, and applauds. The *World* recognizes quite as clearly as the *Times* recognizes, the facts and the logic of facts. And with the whole Democratic party it submits to them because it is powerless to prevent them. It does not consent to them. It scorns to defend, apologize for, or applaud them. Least of all does it surrender the stronghold because its outposts have been captured.

The *World* and the Democratic party have held but one opinion regarding negro suffrage. That opinion is neither for negro suffrage nor against negro suffrage as a party, for the simple reason that in their view negro suffrage cannot lawfully become a national, or a national party question. They are opposed steadfastly to the imposition of negro suffrage upon any Southern or any Northern State by Federal legislation and power. For if anything in the constitutional law and history of our Government is established and clear, it is that each State has supreme control of the distribution of the elective franchise among its own citizens. We should mock the intelligence of our readers to cite those clauses in the Constitution, those passages in the decisions of our highest court, and those facts in the history of the country, which prove that the present position of the Democratic party has always been the position of all intelligent men of all political parties until the Republican party entered upon its unconstitutionalizing process.

Quite superfluous and unnecessary is it now deemed by that party to make changes in the Constitution according to the mode therein prescribed. Now it hesitates no longer at overriding the Constitution by party majorities through Federal legislation. But this the Democratic party has never consented to do and never will consent to do. The Democratic party would oppose just as strenuously the denial of the suffrage to the negroes of the United States by Federal legislation. The denial of the suffrage to the blacks would be not one whit more repulsive to the *World* than is its forcible imposition upon them by Federal power. Its hostility is the same in either case, because the reason for that hostility is in either case the same. To confer the suffrage franchise or to deny it, is equally a lawless violation of the right of all the States, each for itself, to distribute the franchise as its people elect to do. New York repels the right of Delaware to say, or have a voice in saying, how she shall apportion this trust, and California, with her Chinamen, repels the control of Florida, with or without her negroes.

If the *Times* and other Republican journals, therefore, have not determined entirely to eschew fairness and candor in political controversy, they will hereafter take pains to represent the Democratic party as opposed to the denial of negro suffrage by Federal law no less than to its imposition by Federal law.

As we have already said, the *World* and the Democratic party recognize facts and the logic of facts with quite as clear an intelligence as their opponents. They do not need to be told whither events are tending. They see. They do not need the *Times* to inform them that the Rebellion and the consequences of the Rebellion (among which, perhaps, the most direful is the unconstitutionalizing of a great political party, and its transformation from the odious form of a sectional party to the still more odious shape of a revolutionary party) have put ballots into the hands of all the adult male negroes of the South, which neither Federal power nor State power will hereafter be able to withdraw from their hands, even were it desirable.

This enormous change in our political dynamics nullifies any previous decision in any Northern State regarding negro suffrage, made, as all such decisions must have been made, before this monstrous change had taken place, in a state of facts which has now ceased to exist. The conclusions of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1846, conferring upon our negro citizens suffrage with a property limitation, can have and should have no control over the Constitutional Convention of 1867. All things are changed; and political wisdom then is no more likely to be wisdom now than an agriculture suited to the carboniferous flora would be likely to produce great crops from the existing vegetable world.

We express the wishes of every enlightened Democrat, therefore, when we say that it is the duty of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Albany, to submit to the people of this State (not to the Republican majority in Congress), to be voted upon, this matter of the extension of the voting franchise. They are the competent and lawful judges whether or not, and how much or how little, the franchise shall be extended; and our political circumstances have so changed since the matter was last submitted to their decision, that there is great propriety in its being now again submitted to their revision. Indeed, it is a question of so much importance, that the will of the people of the State ought not to be prejudiced or imperilled by the possible failure of the Convention to make a Constitution suited to their wants. Even if the new Constitution were to be rejected by the people, their free consideration and unbiased decision of the question of the extension of the voting franchise ought to be insured by its separate submission.

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE LITTLE BOY GALLAGHER.—We narrated in our issue of Saturday that a man named Howard Allcutt, threw a stone at a boy named Thomas Gallagher, drinking at a hydrant in front of a row of new buildings, in Carpenter street, above Nineteenth, and that the boy died shortly afterwards from the effect of the blow.

The facts seem to be that the workmen upon the building have been annoyed almost unendurably by boys, who take boards to "see-saw," and are constantly climbing board piles, periling life and limb, and embarrassing the workmen in many ways. The only method of getting rid of this swarm of youngsters is to call for a policeman, and in this locality a policeman's beat is literally a journey in extent. There was an inquest held on Saturday, by Coroner Daniels, upon the body, and the testimony annexed tells the story. Some of the children were of years so tender that they were not admitted to the witness stand. One little girl, when asked what was the penalty for the commission of perjury, replied, "I go to the 'station-house."

The first witness was a boy about ten years of age, named Francis Pratt, who made the following statement: Tommy and I were getting a drink at the hydrant; I told Tommy to start the hydrant on for me; then a man threw a piece of brick. The witness was asked who that man was, and on looking around pointed out Allcutt, who was sitting in the room. He continued by saying: I am sure he was the man; he threw it at Tommy and hit in the left side; he walked a short distance and fell down; he was trying to get up, but fell down; a crowd of women then came up and took him into a house; I went down home; when Allcutt threw the brick he was standing at the end of the building; he hallooed at us first, and threw a piece of dirt, which hit me; then he picked up a piece of brick which hit Tommy; I saw him pick it up; when Tommy was struck he tried to cry but could not.

John Fletcher said: I am between ten and eleven years of age; I saw Allcutt strike Gallagher with a brick-bat; I was with Pratt and Gallagher getting a drink of water at the hydrant when Allcutt took up the brick and threw it; I saw him pick up the brick-bat; Tommy fell down when he was struck; there was no other man there.

Joseph McMichael sworn.—I am nearly ten years old; met Frank Pratt and Tommy Gallagher coming over the lot, and I asked what was the matter; he said one of the carpenters struck him with a brick; I asked what for, and he said he was going to the hydrant to get a drink; I asked Pratt where he had been; he said he had been at Carpenter and Eighteenth; Tommy then fell, and said he couldn't walk any longer; Frank told him to get up and try to walk, and get home before dark; then he tried to get up, and fell down again; Tommy then vomited blood; a lady picked him up and took him into Mr. Thomas' house.

Elias Thomas testified that after the occurrence he took the child into his house, where he died.

Mrs. Peltz deposed that while she had Gallagher in her charge, after being hit, he stated that the man at the building had hit him in the stomach with a brick.

Robert Hines, affirmed.—I was at the buildings working; heard Mr. Allcutt halloo at the boys; paid no attention to it; did not know that anybody had been hurt until some time afterward.

Thomas Hannan, sworn.—Was working on the building at the time; I saw Allcutt throw a piece of dirt about the size of a walnut; it did not hit any one; it was thrown in the direction of the hydrant; the boys did not run then.

James Carey, sworn.—I was present at the time; Mr. Allcutt hallooed two or three times to the boys to get away from the hydrant; he then picked up a piece of dirt and threw it toward the hydrant; did not see him throw a piece of brick; when he threw the dirt the boys ran away; Allcutt might have thrown a brick without my seeing him; did not hear of any boy having fallen off lumber.

Dr. Shapleigh affirmed that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased; there were no external marks of violence on the body; the spleen was extensively ruptured; the cavity of the abdomen was filled with blood; death was caused by hemorrhage; this must have been the result of a violent blow; a piece of brick would have caused it; a piece of dirt, the size of a walnut, would not.

The jury then rendered the following verdict: "That the said Thomas Gallagher came to his death by violence (a blow in the stomach by a brick) at the hands of Howard Allcutt, in Carpenter street, above Eighteenth, June 14, 1867."

The prisoner, who had been in custody since Friday evening, was then committed to prison by the Coroner.

THE REGATTA ON THE SATURDAY, AND THE REVIEW OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY TO-DAY.—The interest manifested in the various matches throughout the week on the Schuylkill, was increased to the utmost by the contest of Saturday, the six-oared outrigger barge Atalanta, and the eight-oared gunnel barge Excelsior, both belonging to the Atalanta Club of New York, being among the attractions on the river. The day was most favorable for the purpose, and Fairmount Park, and all the avenues thereto, were greatly crowded. It is estimated that there were at least three thousand persons present. On the water a number of excursionists went along with the boats in the small steamers that run up and down the river, with a great number of small boats of every kind, from the small skeleton outrigger to the roughest flat-bottomed skiff.

The following six-oared boats were in line precisely at the hour named for the first race:—Atalanta, of the Undine Club; Faugh-a-Ballagh, of the Philadelphia Club; and Hiawatha, of the Malta Club. The boats started well together, and the race throughout was well contested, adding much to the excitement of the occasion, and when the Atalanta came in ahead the cheering of the crowd was almost deafening. The distance passed over was three miles, and the time was as follows:—Atalanta, 18 minutes 59 seconds; Faugh-a-Ballagh, 19 minutes 7 seconds; and Hiawatha, 19 minutes 45 seconds.

The second race was between the four-oared outrigger boats Onward, of the Neptune Club, and the Cygnet, of the Quaker City Club. The Lotus, of the Bachelor Club, which was originally entered for this race, was withdrawn the day preceding in consequence of the sickness of one of the crew. This race, like its predecessor, was closely contested, the Cygnet winning in 20 minutes 10 seconds; the Onward's time being 21 minutes 19 seconds.

All the races during the past week have been managed with great skill by the Commodore, Mr. C. Vezin, and the Vice-Commodore, Mr. McKee.

The grand review of the Navy is announced to take place this afternoon, at which time Dodsworth's band, of New York, will be present.

In addition to the Atalanta Club, of New York, now in the City, there are delegations from the Undine and Zephyr Clubs, of Baltimore, and the Alcyon Club, of New York. Mr. O. Longacre, a member of the Bachelor Club, rowed from Baltimore, via Chesapeake Bay and Canal, to this city. These visitors will partake of a grand supper this evening at the Horticultural Hall.

THE NINTH WARD FIRE.—Yesterday morning, shortly after four o'clock, a fire was discovered in the attic of a large three story building No. 1435 Chesnut street. The building is owned by Joseph Harrison, Jr., and occupied by Lederman & Co., manufacturers of furniture.

The fire burned stubbornly for some time, communicating to the roof, partly destroying it. Messrs. Lederman & Co. had a heavy stock of goods on hand, all of which were badly damaged by water. They have an insurance of $12,000 upon their stock, $6000 in the People's, of this city, and $6000 in the Royal, of Liverpool, which will partially cover their loss.

Mr. Harrison's loss on the building is covered by insurance.

No. 1433 Chesnut street, a large four-story brick dwelling-house, owned and occupied by Mrs. M. A. King, was damaged considerably about the roof and upper story by fire. The structure was deluged with water, injuring everything contained therein in a serious manner. Mrs. King has a policy of insurance in the Green Tree upon the building. Her loss will reach several thousand dollars.

DROWNED.—John O'Donnell, aged twelve years, was drowned in the Schuylkill, at Manayunk, on Saturday. His body was subsequently recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, in Levering street.

An unknown boy was drowned yesterday while bathing in a pond back of the Kensington basin. The body was recovered, and the Coroner sent for.

A boy, named Michael Norris, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, in a stream at Verree's mill, near the Fox Chase. The body was recovered.

LANCASTER DISTILLERS IN TROUBLE.—On Saturday Deputy Marshal Sharkey brought to this city J. R. Watkins and Frederick Serer, extensive distillers, residents of Lancaster county, on the charge of having removed distilled spirits to a place other than to a bonded warehouse. The entire establishment of defendants was seized, consisting of 500 barrels of whisky, 138 cows, and 167 pigs. They were to have had a hearing before United States Commissioner Sergeant, but waived it, and entered bail for their appearance at Court.

Isaac White and W. C. Rourke, also of Lancaster, were up for a hearing before the same Commissioner, on the charge of removing whisky to a place other than to a bonded warehouse. They also entered bail for their appearance at Court.

RESIGNED.—Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, D. D., for many years pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, has offered his resignation, and announced yesterday that he would preach his farewell sermon next Sunday, prior to leaving for Chicago, where his labors will be continued.

WILL GO TO COURT.—James W. Bishop, who was recently acquitted in the United District Court on the charge of making counterfeit gold coin, was before the Alderman, at the Central Station, on Saturday, and was held to bail in $3000 to answer the charge of importing into this Commonwealth counterfeit gold coin, with intent to defraud.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Fox's beautiful new pantomime called *Little Boy Blue* can only be played four evenings more. No one should fail to see it. On Friday evening Mr. G. L. Fox has a benefit when an entire change of bill will be presented, with the beneficiary in three pieces. On Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given, as usual.

The pantomime of *Jack and Gill* will be reproduced next Monday.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears in *Rip Van Winkle* for four nights more, only. On Friday evening for his benefit a new bill will be given, with Mr. Jefferson in one of his finest comedial assumptions.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Frank Brower commences an engagement this evening, in conjunction with the great Variety Troupe. On Thursday evening Miss Alice Seidler takes a benefit. She is a great favorite and a pleasant artist, and deserves to be remembered substantially by her friends.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are still visited by great crowds at the Eleventh Street Opera House, and this week present new attractions. Their season closes on June 29.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The next event of importance at this establishment will be the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday School, which occurs next Thursday evening, while Mr. Childs is dedicating his new *Ledger* office at the Continental Hotel. In addition to a very attractive musical programme, addresses will be made by the former pastors of the church, including Rev. Drs. Eddy, of Boston, and W. T. Brantley, of Georgia. Mrs. Schimpf and Miss G. Blackburne will exercise their vocal powers in a number of choice solos and duetts. An advertisement elsewhere gives the programme in full.

—Who is the smallest lady? Minnie Mum.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·28	MOON RISES	7·43
SUN SETS	7·33	HIGH WATER	1·33

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES, J. PRICE WETHERILL, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Celta	London	New York	May 25
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 31
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	June 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	June 4
Weser	Southampton	New York	June 4
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	June 5
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 5
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 6
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 7
Pereire	Havre	New York	June 7
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	June 8
China	Liverpool	Boston	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8
FOR EUROPE.			
Bremen	New York	Bremen	June 20
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Celta	New York	London	June 22
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 22
Mississippi	New York	Havre	June 22
America	New York	Bremen	June 22
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	June 20
Arizona	New York	California	June 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 22
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 56 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—J. M. Wheeler and wife, Mrs. R. Peck, Messrs. J. M. Peck, H. Wheeler, M. Wheeler, J. D. Sickles, and W. H. Sherman.

Swed. barque King Oscar, Sorenson, 40 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford, in ballast to Suffolk Coal Co. 14th inst., about 4 miles SE. of Barnegat Light, saw a vessel named Jessie York, of Parsboro, N. S., standing nearly perpendicular in the water, with her stern about 15 or 20 feet out of water.

Schr W. B. Jenkins, Seaman, 2 days from New York, with lumber to T. P. Galvin.

Steamer Nevada, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Tioga (new), Morse, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Star, Sparrow, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Brig Charlotte, Stupell, Salem, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, New Bedford, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, Stonington, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Mathis, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. Fossett, Harding, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Lucy Church, Cash, Nantucket, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, Salem, Captain.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Norwich, Captain.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, do.
St'r Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 42½ hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Br. ship British Queen, Francis, 65 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to P. Wright & Sons.

Norw. barque Udsire, Sunde, 83 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

Barque I. R. Davis, Hand, 14 days from Caibarien, with sugar to T. Wattson & Co.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Whiting, 18 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Munday, 6 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr C. Frame, Williams, 1 day from Milford, with grain to James Barratt.

Schr M. Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with corn to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, from Maurice River.

Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, from New Bedford.

Schr J. C. Runyon, Mathis, from Providence.

Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Ross, from Norwich.

Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 14.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea this morning:—Brigs Charles Wesley, for Boston; Keystone, for Portsmouth; and schr Isabel, for Halifax. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drills and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11smrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

5000 YARDS BEST FRENCH LAWNS, IN SMALL DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 CENTS, ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, VERY CHEAP.

WHITE GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.

SALES FROM NOW UNTIL 27th DAY OF JUNE WILL BE MADE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. ONE PRICE ONLY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., 6 13 12trp NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
50 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1½ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM, No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 25 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
8 2wsmtfrp] PIQUES, ETC.,
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS,
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!
WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!
SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!
WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·50, $1·67, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3m8p

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR

WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,

AT

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 196m

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Plain Linen Duck, 20c., worth 25c.
Linen Drills, for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Striped Linen Drills, 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1.
Super Basket Linen Drills, $1·50, worth $2·50.
Table Linens, 50, 65, 75 and 85c.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 65, 70, 80, 85, 90c., etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, Hdkfs., etc.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

50 pieces Shirred Muslins, great bargains.
Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, and $1·15.
White Piques, 50 and 60c.; Corded do., 62½ and 75c.
Victoria Lawns, Soft-finish Jaconets, etc.
Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, fine Brilliants, etc.
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks, etc.
Fine Dotted Swiss, from auction, 28c.

DOMESTICS.

Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom Bleached Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
Unbleached Sheeting, width, 20c.
Grey Flannel, for Bathing Dresses, 37½c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Bargains in Hosiery at reduced prices.
Choice Shades Colored Alpacas, 55 and 60c.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, and 90c.
3000 Linen Fans, our own importation.
French Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Suspenders, Neckties, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

29 1] ABOVE RACE.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 6 4 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmw3m

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7frp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS

GUARDED AGAINST BY USING

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

6 14 1m] PHILIP S. JUSTICE,

NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

THE JAR!

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap

CARLISLE JAR.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

THE REPEATING LIGHT.

PRICE, 75 CENTS.

GAS STOVES FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,

NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS, POSITIVELY, OF LITTLE BOY BLUE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY,
Last Nights of the Pantomime of LITTLE BOY BLUE,
BY G. L. FOX and COMPANY.
Preceded each evening by a favorite Comedietta by the Dramatic Company.
FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
An entire Change of Bill.
A GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT Sts. Begins at 8.
Third Week of the Engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
The piece is mounted with picturesque scenery—the Drama replete with Pathos and Comedy.
Rip Van Winkle.....Mr. J. JEFFERSON
Gretchen.....Miss SUSAN DENIN
In active preparation,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING,
the celebrated ballet of
THE DEMON DANCE.
IMMENSE CORPS OF ARTISTS.
Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, etc. 5?

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5 1f

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30 1f

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

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LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mws10w

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20, 1867.

Address GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
Or J. H. DENNISON,
6 7 fmw6t At St. Lawrence Hotel.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE.
For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.
C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 5 19 1m

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867.

The Attorney-General's Opinion.

The publication of Attorney-General Stanbery's "opinion" in full confirms the outgivings of the press for the last few days concerning its character. It is in effect a nullification of the Reconstruction law passed by Congress, and shows very clearly that the President does not intend to execute the law in good faith. It is, in truth, his justification for not executing it. Under a pretense that the law could not be understood, the Attorney-General has been called upon for a construction of it, and he has given just such an one as his master desired. This sudden difficulty of understanding the law is very singular. The President found no difficulty in understanding it, or pretending to, when the law was before him for his approval or negation. And, strange enough, he understood it then in an exactly opposite sense from what he now adopts. Stanbery was his ready tool in both instances. He is said to have written the veto messages, and now he furnishes the opinion which stamps the veto messages as deceptive and fraudulent in every important particular. If this "opinion," which Attorney-General Stanbery has manufactured to order for Andrew Johnson, as his excuse for not executing the Reconstruction law, be correct, if its allegations be true, if its construction of the law be honest, then the messages vetoing the Reconstruction law, with their high-sounding denunciations, their impassioned arraignment of its provisions, their statements of the extraordinary powers it proposed to confer, indeed, their entire tone and spirit, must be put down as deliberate attempts to deceive the people under the guise of solemn official declarations, and as the mere clap-trap of the most ordinary demagoguery. The veto messages and the opinion cannot both be true. They are diametrically opposed. They treat of the same subject, and contain contradictory statements upon the same points. Each is a complete refutation of the other. If either be true, the other cannot possibly be so.

Such a state of facts as this is must go far to deprive Mr. Johnson of what little confidence anybody still had in him. For instance, how must any man now feel who read and *believed* Mr. Johnson's arraignment of the Reconstruction law in his veto messages, when he finds by the opinion that said law is an entirely different thing, and that its supposed specially obnoxious features had no existence in fact? How much cheap indignation, according to this opinion, did Mr. Johnson and his friends waste upon Congress! How grossly he misrepresented the character of its acts! His denunciations are now seen to have merely been for effect. It was a deep political game that his Excellency was playing, in which the passions of the people were to be wantonly aroused, the country gratuitously exasperated, and the fires of political agitation unnecessarily fanned to a flame. He was an actor, "strutting his brief hour" upon the national stage; and he must make his piece lively and entertaining, at whatever disregard of truth. And this is the man who never tires of pluming himself upon his *consistency!* who always takes the *Constitution* for his guide! who never ceases to parade his devotion to the *good* of the country!

The people never stop to regard technicalities. They go to the root of matters—to the great questions really involved. Mr. Stanbery's pettifogging opinion will not make the slightest impression upon the public mind, so far as regards the character of the Reconstruction law. The people understand that that law was meant to give effect to a certain policy of reconstruction, as opposed to a certain other policy. It was the triumph of *their* policy, as opposed to *his* policy. And in this "opinion" they will see nothing but an attempt of the President to override the popular will, to substitute his own therefor, and to reopen the contest which so shook the country last fall.

Shall We Have a Special Session of Congress?

When Congress adjourned in April, both Houses made provision for reassembling before the first Monday in December. By concurrent resolution it was ordered that Congress reassemble on the fourth day of July, and that, in case of no quorum being present, the presiding officer had power to adjourn until the regular time of meeting in December. This action was caused by a deep-seated distrust of the intentions of the Administration. The representatives of the loyal North felt that no confidence could be placed in the Executive Department of the General Government; and, believing that the laws would not be faithfully executed unless under compulsion, they therefore resolved to reassemble and compel the fulfilment of the provisions of the various bills legally adopted. The time specified for the special session is now drawing near, and the question is a pertinent one as to whether a quorum of the two Houses will assemble, or whether an adjournment will be effected until next winter?

The decision is of vital importance, and, in view of the recent developments in Washington, we do not hesitate to declare that it is the imperative duty of every loyal representative to be in his seat on the first of next month. The public good requires that a special session of Congress be held. The course adopted by the Executive in regard to the meaning and execution of the Military bill is an infamous one. By means of legal quibbles the law is to be evaded. A sharp practitioner is secured as Attorney-General, and all his legal invention has been for months directed towards seeing how the bill may be defeated and its true meaning perverted.

In his two decisions the spirit of the law is laid aside as a useless thing, and its letter is so perverted that it really means nothing at all. Yet by means of this evasion the aims of the law have been defeated. It is a new idea in our political system, that a Cabinet officer can nullify an act of Congress. The value of the opinion of Judge Stanbery is just as valuable as that of any other acute lawyer, but the military commanders are to be judges of its application to their cases; yet he has assumed to turn the law from its true intent, and the Executive has declared he has the power; and unless the strong arm of legislation intervene, we are in danger of having all the work of a year crumble away before the sophistry of a sub-lieutenant of the Executive. It is therefore emphatically necessary that a quorum be present on July 1. There is great work to be done. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, one of the wisest statesmen of the age, with all his faults, presents his views in a forcible letter, in which he says:—

"I think it is proper to suggest the propriety of having a quorum in Congress on the first proximo. The opinions of the Attorney-General seem to require some explanatory or supplemental acts. A mistake more objectionable than either is the fact of usurpation by the Attorney-General in acting at all in the question, and treating his directions as binding officially. The Attorney-General has no more right to interfere than the President had to reconstruct, which pretension Congress has settled, since it has been adjudged that the conquered States are to be treated as subdued territory, and to be rebuilt without reference to their former condition by the legislative power alone. It is to be supposed that Congress alone is to be appealed to in case of difficulty."

Here is the question fairly stated. The wings by which this occupant of a Cabinet seat seeks to soar above Congress must be clipped. Supplemental acts are necessary, which will at once and forever set at rest the pretenses of the Attorney-General and the hopes of the Rebels based thereon.

In order that anything can be done, it is necessary that a quorum be present, and that quorum must consist of Republicans. We cannot count on the absence of any Democrat, in order that the required action may be secured. They will probably all be in their seats, but will refuse to answer to their names if by so doing the session can be prevented. We therefore urge upon every member the absolute necessity of his being present. The people will hold all delinquents to a strict responsibility. The public exigency demands their presence; it is criminal to shirk the duty because of the temperature of the weather. We feel confident that when our delegation think over the requirements of the country, at least sixteen of the twenty-four members from the Keystone State will be in their seats, sacrificing their personal ease for the national good.

The Park Commissioners.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed which provided for the extension of Fairmount Park, by the addition to it of the neighboring lands lying within certain limits. But a still more important feature of this law was that which created a Board of Commissioners, to whom the general regulation and improvement of the Park should be entrusted. The portions of the act relating to the Commission read as follows:—

"Section 2. The Mayor, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, Commissioner of City Property, the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and the Chief Engineer of the Water Works of said city, together with ten citizens of said city, who shall be appointed for five years, five of whom by the District Court, and five of whom by the Court of Common Pleas of said city, be and the same are hereby constituted Commissioners of said Park; they shall organize annually, on the first Monday of June, by the election of a President and Secretary, but they shall receive no compensation for their services as Commissioners: Provided, that whenever a vacancy shall occur in that part of the said Commissioners appointed by the Courts, the Court from which the appointment was made shall fill the vacancy.

"Section 4. The Commissioners of said park, after they shall have secured possession of the ground, shall adopt a plan for the improvement and maintenance thereof, and shall have powers to proceed with the same, and all moneys expended shall be under their supervision, but no contracts shall be made for said improvement unless an appropriation therefor shall have been first made by the Councils of said city.

"Section 5. As soon as the said Commissioners shall have fully organized, they shall have the care and management of Fairmount Park on both sides of the river Schuylkill, and all plans and expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of the same shall be under their control, subject to such appropriations as Councils may from time to time make as aforesaid."

Under the operation of the second section, as given above, the following gentlemen were appointed upon the Commission:—

Eli K. Price, John Welsh, William Sellers, Joseph Harrison, John C. Cresson, Major-General George G. Meade, N. B. Browne, Henry M. Phillips, Theodore Cuyler, Gustavus Remak.

One or two preliminary meetings of the Commission were held during May, and on the 3d of June a permanent organization was duly effected by the election of his Honor Mayor McMichael as President, General George G. Meade as Vice-President, Joseph F. Marcer as Secretary, and N. B. Browne as Treasurer.

Having thus organized, the Commission at once took possession of Fairmount Park and assumed its management. On this event we must certainly congratulate such of the people of Philadelphia as desire to see Fairmount Park what it ought to be, in order that it may not be a disgrace to the city. A responsible body of men, restricted in its numbers, can manage such an institution much better than a single official, or such unwieldy concerns as the two branches of the City Councils. But we greatly fear the Commission made a mistake at the very beginning of their operations, by excluding from their meetings all the outside world, including the representatives of the press. The proper management of Fairmount Park is essential to the health and attractiveness of the city, and in the improvements which will from time to time be made, as well as in its general regulation, thousands of dollars of the public moneys must necessarily pass through the hands of the Commissioners. For these reasons, every taxpayer in the city is as much interested in the proceedings of the Commission as are its own members. No possible good can result from investing these proceedings with secrecy; and whether or not corruption does obtain a foothold in the Park Commission, the public at large will always entertain some suspicion of its existence, by reason of their sad experience with similar bodies in the past. Hitherto, the Secretary has been accustomed to furnish the reporters of the daily journals with a very brief and meagre outline of the proceedings of the Commission, which has only tended to arouse, without satisfying the curiosity of those who are anxious to see Fairmount Park a credit to the city. Such persons would be gratified with a perusal of the debates, as well as of all the proceedings of the Commission in detail. To enable the press to furnish this, its representatives should be admitted to every business meeting of the Commission. This is rendered all the more necessary by the fact that on Saturday a meeting of the Commission was held, commencing at noon and adjourning shortly after 1 o'clock, after which the Secretary refused to furnish the reporters in attendance with any account of the proceedings. We hope the Commission will reconsider their action in excluding the public, and thereby afford all who are interested the privilege of being present at their meetings.

Texas.—General Griffin, and General Reynolds of Texas report to General Sheridan that Judge Reeves, of the Ninth Judicial District of that State, in a charge to the Grand Jury of his Court, stated he should not receive the testimony of negroes, as the laws of Congress on the subject were unconstitutional, and he, therefore, defied them. They also report the same facts against Judge Dougherty, who stated, in the headquarters of General Reynolds, that, as regards the testimony of negroes, he would not recognize the law or authority of Congress, and will be bound only to the sovereign State of Texas. Reports of a like character are coming in almost daily from the different parishes of Texas.

Some members of the Opposition in the English House of Commons having made an attack upon Lord Stanley's course in the recent Peace Conference of London, Lord Stanley in reply stated that, had England hesitated to give her adhesion to the collective guarantee of the neutrality of Luxembourg, the armies of France and Prussia would be now in the field, and all Europe would be involved in war. Lord Stanley also stated that the Luxembourg treaty, as signed in London, did not bind any power to interfere singly in the eventualities which may arise relative to the future of Luxembourg.

Among the latest royal arrivals in Paris is that of the new King of Egypt, who arrived yesterday. The Cable states that he met with an enthusiastic reception, but similar statements were made on the arrival of other monarchs, and have been contradicted by the more accurate steamer intelligence. The author of the despatches probably mistook curiosity for enthusiasm.

According to Turkish despatches, Omar Pasha, on the 3d of June, obtained an important victory over the Cretan insurgents, and secured possession of a rock-bound valley which is considered one of the strongest places on the island. The despatch claims less than many previous despatches, which announced the entire suppression of the insurrection, and were subsequently found to be mere inventions; and it is hardly entitled to any greater credit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc., etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m 4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

A PUBLIC MEETING
OF THE
CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,
In favor of the recent enactment of the Legislature closing the DRINKING SALOONS ON SUNDAY, will be held on
FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,
IN THE NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET.
GENERAL CARY and prominent citizens are expected to address the meeting.
Tickets for reserved and unreserved seats are at ASHMEAD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, for gratuitous distribution.
By order of
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. 6 17 4t 4p

THE CHAPEL AND SCHOOL-HOUSE of the CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, Germantown, will be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Right Rev. Dr. STEVENS, TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ o'clock. The Public is cordially invited to be present. A collection will be taken up. 11*

POST OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15, 1867.
Mails for Havana, per STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this office on TUESDAY, 18th inst. at 6 A. M.
6 17 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE.—THE Annual Commencement will be held at the College on THURSDAY, June 20, at 11:30 A. M. 6 17 3t*

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCER. NE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p 6t

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
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No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
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THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
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BLASIUS BROTHERS,
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FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

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RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 fmw]4p

NEW BOOKS.
THE PEOPLE THE SOVEREIGNS.
Being a comparison of the Government of the United States with those of the Republics which have existed before, with the Causes of their Decadence and Fall. By James Monroe ex-President of the United States. Edited by Samuel L. Gouverneur his grandson and administrator. One vol. 12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth. Price, $1·75.
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By Rev. Walter Mitchell. One vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1·75.
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53 barrels Tar.
881 barrels Pale and No. 1 Virgin Rosin, on board steamship Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.
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No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867
Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20.
5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

LOST, IN GOING FROM THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL to FOURTH Street, on CHESNUT, a package containing Stencil Plate and Letters. A suitable reward will be given if left at No. 127 WALNUT Street, Room No. 5. 11*

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6 14 4t No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

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The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
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All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
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Dionysius Taylor, No. 405 Taylor st., 19th Wd.
John Ventler, Rope Ferry road.
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Alderman Comly, Frankford.
Mrs. Gravenstine, Armat street, Germantown
Mr. Cline, White Hall, Bridesburg.
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Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.
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$300,000 PRESENTED TO SUBSCRIBERS.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2500 EACH.
Read full Schedule of Presents below.
EACH CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IS ACCOMPANIED WITH A BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE, AND ALSO INSURES TO THE HOLDER A PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of
THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867,
Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, and founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-Chief Coiner, U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey
HENRY GORMAN, ESQ., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, ESQ., Of Joy Coe & Co., Philadelphia.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
THE
WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
In order that this benevolent object may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS, which we put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. (None others genuine.)
Any person sending ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, OR FIVE DOLLARS, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive, immediately, a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, as set forth below, and as many certificates of stock as the number of dollars paid; insuring ONE PRESENT in our published schedule for EACH CERTIFICATE held.
ONE-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, The Early Days of the Revolution."
TWO-DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
THREE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING,
"HOME FROM THE WAR,"
and Three Certificates of Stock, insuring Three Presents.
FOUR-DOLLAR ENGRAVING.
"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"
and Four Certificates of Stock, insuring Four Presents.
FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING,
"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"
and Five Certificates of Stock, insuring Five Presents.
The engravings and certificates will be delivered at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered.
THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PRESENTS
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE.
SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1	Cash Present	$40,000
1	Cash Present	20,000
1	Cash Present	10,000
1	Cash Present	5,000
2	Cash Presents of $2500 each	5,000
1	Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila	18,000
1	Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J	15,000
1	Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1214 Washington avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1	Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc	10,000
1	Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc	8,000
25	Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $200 each	5,000
1	Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, Span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete	5,000
10	Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1	Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc	5,000
20	Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20	Melodeons, $225 each	4,500
4	Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each	1,000
10	Family Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
50	Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100	Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3	Camel's Hair Shawls, $1500 each	3,000
2	Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each	6,000
8	Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
10	Cashmere Shawls, $50 each	500
20	Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each	1,500
50	City Building Lots, $175 each	8,750
	The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
	Total	$300,000

☞ All the properties are given clear of incumbrance
HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.
Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares, with Engravings				$2·50
25	"	"	"	3·50
50	"	"	"	4·50
75	"	"	"	6·00
100	"	"	"	9·00

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.
The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.
Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 18th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan child en of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully, yours, etc.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.
All orders by mail should be addressed to GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE BASE BALL MATCH between the employes of the notion house of Messrs. Young, Moore & Co., and the dry goods house of Messrs. Jacob Reigel & Co., came off on Saturday last, June 15, on the grounds of the Athletic Club, Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue, the former winning by a score of 60 to 18, as follows:—

Y., M. & CO.	O.	R.	J. R. & CO.	O.	R.
Snyder, p.	0	9	Jenkins, p.	2	4
Carson s. s.	2	7	Butler, c.	3	2
Mansfield, c.	1	8	Parker, 1. f.	2	2
Nolan, r. f.	2	6	Eppley, 3d b.	3	1
Graham, W., 1st b.	3	5	Bean, 2d b.	1	2
Rudderow, 2d b.	0	9	Kohl, 1-t b.	2	2
Graham, D., 3d b.	2	6	Ivison, s, s.	2	2
Hale, c. f.	5	4	Watson, r. f.	2	2
Leecy, l. f.	3	5	Lanning, c. f.	2	1
Total	19	60	Total	18	18

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Y., M. & Co.	14	5	6	6	10	19	—60.
J. R. & Co.	2	0	3	4	2	7	—18.

Home runs—Rudderow, 2; Mansfield, 1; Butler, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Oppenheimer, Athletic B. B. C.
Scorers—Messrs. Ed. Davis and James Moore, Jr.

The amount realized by the above match, in aid of the sufferers by the Sansom street explosion, was $15 90.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—A daring thief, while the Gray Reserves were passing McCalla's hat store, at Tenth and Chestnut streets, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the attaches of the store, who were watching the procession from the pavement in front of the establishment, darted into the store and made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the money drawer; containing some three or four hundred dollars of the day's receipts. The thief in his hurry overlooked the apartment in the drawer where the money was kept, and succeeded in getting only a few worthless papers and some odd change, when his proximity to the funds was discovered, and he left the store in a double quick. Chase was given to the rascal, but he escaped in the crowd that had collected along the sidewalk to see the procession.

NOBLE CONTRIBUTION.—Rev. James Neill preached a sermon yesterday morning, in the Spring Garden Street M. E. Church, in behalf of the suffering families of those who perished by the Sansom street calamity. The sermon was most appropriate and touching, and the speaker commended to the congregation the prompt and generous example of the management of the Chesnut Street Theatre, by which more than $500 had been realized for the sufferers, and declared this action to be worthy of emulation by the Christian Church. Mr. Neill's congregation responded to his appeal by the very liberal contribution of $712. We trust the other churches in the city will follow the noble example thus set them. The above sum was handed this morning to Mayor McMichael for proper distribution to the sufferers.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Herman C. Mann was taken in custody last Saturday by one of the Reserve officers, on the charge of from embezzling his employers. It appears from the evidence elicited that Herman was the authorized agent for a business firm on Eighth street; that he sold goods and collected moneys therefor which it was expected he would honestly hand to his employers. Suspicions entertained that he was not altogether honest caused his removal. Soon after it was discovered that he had collected funds on some goods he had sold before leaving the firm, and retained them, without any notice to the firm whatever. Alderman Beitler held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—In company with some others, William James passed the Columbia Engine house, on Filbert street, above Eleventh, yesterday. They were invited in to view the appearance of the house and engines, when some little controversy coming up about the merits of some other steamer, it is alleged that their entertainers struck them, and that one William Kennedy, William McKeever and James Warren were the foremost in the assault. James was struck violently upon the head with a horn and knocked down, and the others fared badly. The former was taken to his residence, on Seventeenth street, above Market. The three assailants were arrested and held for a further hearing before Alderman Jones.

A SWINDLING OPERATION.—A man giving his name as Robert R. Lewis entered the store of Mr. Joseph Loeb, tobacconist, at No. 132 Arch strei, and made a purchase of $129 worth of fine cigars, etc., offering in payment a check for the amount on the Third National Bank of this city. The transaction was concluded, the goods given, the check received, and the purchaser departed. When Mr. Loeb came to settle up his bank account, he learned that the check was a spurious one, and that he had been swindled. It is ascertained that this same man had made a purchase of a large amount of cigars of Mr. Severin, tobacconist, No. 16 N. Third street, and paid with the same spurious funds.

A DOUBLE OFFENSE.—Patrick Collins was arrested on Sunday, noon, for selling liquor on the First day, contrary to the conditions of the law, and that to minors. It seems that a little Irish boy being told by his father to go to the rum shop and purchase that wherewith the latter could quench his raging thirst on Sunday, forgot so to do. Going home he received a token of paternal disapprobation in the shape of a sound thrashing, and a requirement to go that morning for more. This he did, and received an amount of "lightning." Alderman Ramsdell held Collins in $500 bail to answer for the offense.

IN FOR LAGER.—Late on Saturday night, four young men, named Jerry Lahey, Patrick Bratiz, Joseph Clarke and Michael Moony, lengned together to commit a larceny of beer, which would serve to refresh them during the coming Sabbath. They entered the beer cellar of the beer house managed by Mrs. Mary Corm, at 2231 Richmond street, and stole therefrom two barrels of the refreshing beverage. At the midnight hour, they were found tramping it to a safe place, and were arrested. Alderman Senix held them each in $500 bail to appear at court.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—At a late hour last evening, Officer Stevens, while going his beat at Tenth and Locust streets, espied two men lurking in the vicinity under suspicious circumstances. He gave chase, but in the darkness they escaped. Returning to his place, he soon discovered the persons back again. He then started in hot chase after them, and while speeding along his revolver bounced out of his coat pocket, and, striking the pavement, went off, the ball passing through the lower part of his left leg.

A DOUBLE ASSAULT.—Thomas McLaughlin on Saturday night took it into his head, as it is alleged, to beat his wife, which he effectually did, as evinced by the screams the neighbors heard. A gentleman by the name of James Lanton entered, and attempted to have McLaughlin desist from beating his wife, but was answered by a blow on the head with a chair in the hands of the infuriated man. Thomas was arrested for assaulting his wife, and for an attempt to kill Lanton, and was held to await the latter's injuries.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—Mayor McMichael acknowledges the following additional subscriptions in aid of the destitute occasioned by the late catastrophe:—

Abraham Walker,	$100 00	H. Gyer,	$25 00
		Mount Zion M. E.	
Lee & Walker	50 50	Church	25 00
T. H. H.	5 00	E. C. M.	5 00
J. H. H.	5 00	A. C. H.	10 00
M. A. C.	10 00		
H.	3 00	Total	$238 50

SWIMMERS WARNED.—On Saturday last Lieutenant Lugar, who watches vigilantly the good order in and about the vicinity of Fairmount Park, espied thirteen young men and boys disporting themselves in the cool waters of the Schuylkill, near the Girard Avenue Bridge. A peremptory order brought them to the shore, when they were taken in custody, and fined by Alderman Pancoast for exposing themselves in such a frequented spot.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Patrick Degan was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Hasser, of the Eighteenth District, for being drunk, and wallowing in the mire of one of the street gutters. When at Spring and Somerset streets Patrick would not proceed peaceably, but assaulted the officer. Appearing before Alderman Senix, he was held in $600 bail to answer at Court.

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—Thomas McNulty and William Gormley were arrested Saturday evening, at Ninth and Carpenter streets, charged with an assault and battery and larceny of money. Alderman Lutz held each in $1500 bail to answer.

THE RAIN YESTERDAY caused considerable damage in various parts of the city. The large dye house of Mr. Michael Lafferty, at Frankford road and Gunner's run, was completely flooded, and the large stock of woollen yarns, dye-stuffs, machinery, and valuable documents damaged. The cellars of the dwellings on S. Twelfth street, from Ellsworth to Carpenter street, were deluged, and for once the far-famed Cohocksink became a raging and turbulent stream, overflowing the cellars in its vicinity, and considerably damaging the architectural beauty of the bridge which spans it at Columbia avenue. The waters were for once sanitary agents to cleanse the banks of the creek from some of its filth. A large beer wagon, loaded with heavy beer barrels, while being drawn along Germantown road, near Girard avenue, passed over a culvert which had been undermined, and broke in, from which, after hours of labor and swearing, it was only extracted in a damaged condition.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—On next Friday evening, the citizens of Philadelphia who are in favor of strictly enforcing the new law requiring the closing of the liquor saloons on the Sabbath, will meet at Horticultural Hall. The occasion will be one of great importance, and addresses will be delivered by Judge Brewster, Rev. Dr. A. A. Willitts and the Hon. William A. Porter, and other prominent gentlemen.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY—RECEPTION OF THE NEW YORK CLUB.—The Atalanta Club, of New York, will be formally received by the Schuylkill Navy this afternoon at 6 o'clock. Should the weather prove favorable, a fine brass band, under the leadership of Mr. C. R. Dodworth, will be stationed on the roof of the Skaters' Club House.

ANOTHER ASSAULT was committed by William Clark, who thought that a little athletic exercise in the shape of a pugilistic encounter would vary the monotony of the Sabbath, so he struck violently a citizen in the neighborhood of Second and Oxford streets, and was there arrested. Alderman Fitch held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

AN OLD OFFENDER IN DURESS.—The indomitable Peter Sanford was taken in custody late on Saturday night in the vicinity of Franklin and Spring Garden streets, on a charge of picking the pocket of an individual during the evening of a sum of money. Alderman Massey held him to answer in default of $800 bail.

DROWNED.—A little boy named James Fellows, while boating on the river, near Flat Rock Locks, on Friday evening, fell overboard, and was drowned.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—At the Merchants' Exchange to-day, Messrs. Gummey & Sons sold a handsome modern residence, No. 3 West Penn Square, below Market street, for $12,000.

DRUNKEN CASES yesterday numbered but 111, a decrease of 28 from the number reported on Sunday last.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—
That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—
1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

REMEMBER that Sickness at the Stomach, Pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness, Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of Sight, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are, one and all, promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of that famous preparation,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

which is at once the best of correctives, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, an infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver Disease or Bilious Remittent Fever. No words can do justice to its

MARVELLOUS PROPERTIES.

It stands pre-eminent among the health-restoring preparations of the age, and every year adds to its fame, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world.

THE STOCK now being sold by the Washington Library Company, in aid of the Riverside Institute for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, is being rapidly disposed of at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street. The gift of a handsome steel-plate engraving to each purchaser of stock, who will also receive a present hereafter to be awarded, is a feature that must please, as in this way every one gets more than the full value of his money. The engraving entitled "The Marriage of Pocohontas," which is given to those who take five shares of stock, costing One Dollar per share, is executed in the neatest and most approved style, and fully equal to those of the same character that are now retailed in this city at from eight dollars and upwards. The other engravings given to those who purchase a single share or more, are also gotten up in the most superb style, and sell at retail for more than it costs those who obtain a copy in this way. Every share of stock will also in addition receive *some* present, and, as among the list are some very valuable properties, etc., the inducements to aid in a charitable cause were certainly never greater than those presented by the Washington Library Company, for the raising of funds for the Riverside Institute.

SOME OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES seem to think that the triumph of their cause depends, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of PLANTATION BITTERS.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD is the primary cause of most *Skin Diseases*, although there are cases where very repulsive forms of this complaint arise from obstruction of the pores of the skin, checking perspiration, causing an intolerable itching, and terminating in an eruption of *Pimples, Pustules, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, etc.* For all these affections Dr. Jayne's Alterative is an efficient remedy, cleansing the blood of all impurities, and absorbing the gross particles which obstruct the small perspiratory ducts. By its action on the circulation, it drives all Scrofulous diseases from the system, assists the skin in performing its proper functions, and imparts a healthy glow to the complexion. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

NO MORE FIGHTING, we hope, either in the "ring" or out of the ring. One way to stop fights is to stop differences of opinion; as is done in reference to the style and price of the Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental. This opinion is that the goods are unequalled.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STORE IN THE CITY FOR SALE, to close out our retail business. We offer for sale the GOOD WILL, FIXTURES, AND STOCK of our BEAUTIFUL PERFUMERY STORE, southwest corner of Eighth and Locust streets.
FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & Co.

A BEAUTIFUL PORCELAIN PICTURE for only $1 00, at B. F. Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards, or one large picture, $1 00.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & CO.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WARM WEATHER.	Gauze Shirts, only $1 00.
Warm Weather.	Gauze Shirts, only $1 00.
Warm Weather.	Linen Drawers, only $1 75.
Warm Weather.	Linen Drawers, only $1 75.

McINTIRE & BROTHER'S,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
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MARRIED.

RUNGE—CASSIDY.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Jacob Helffenstein, Mr. GEORGE RUNGE to Miss SALLIE CASSIDY, both of Germantown, Pa.

ULRICK—HALL.—On the evening of the 16th of May, 1867, at the residence of the bride's parents, Palmyra, Burlington county, N. J., by the Rev. Thomas J. Davis, Mr. JACOB M. ULRICK, of Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pa., and Miss ELIZA B. HALL, of the former place.

DIED.

BASTIAN.—On the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, MARGARET WHELAN, wife of Jerome A. Bastian, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Smith.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. Smith, No. 1345 S. Seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

McNICHOLL.—On the 16th instant, DANIEL McNICHOLL, aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 540 South street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

PORCH.—On the 14th instant, HETTIE ANN PORCH, wife of Samuel Porch.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 118 Beck's place, above Front and Christian streets, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

WILSON.—On the 15th instant, LOUISA CHESTER, daughter of Edmund and Phœbe Wilson, in the 37th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 17 Queen street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Baptist Ground, Broad street and Passyunk road.

A PUSH-CART, WITH THREE WHEELS, wanted by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SILVER-PLATED SNAPS FOR BOWING window-shutters—the patent shutter-bowers, which prevent the wind from rattling or flapping the shutters, and the self-bowing shutter-bolts, are all very seasonable, and for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

REPAIRING OF CLOTHES-WRINGERS done, and various patterns of them are for sale by us. Those with cog-wheels, viz:—The Universal, Novelty, and Champion, we particularly recommend for durability. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented); in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 18]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5p1f

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.—ENTIRE Retail Stock to be CLOSED OUT AT COST, To engage in the wholesale business. 6 13 6t* No. 231 N. SECOND Street.

JOHN V. B. HAHN, PLASTERER, 6 11 6trp* No. 1351 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 17—Noon.—Consols for money, 94⅝; United States Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 79¾; Erie R. R., 40¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—Noon.—Cotton firmer at 11⅝ for uplands, and 11¾ for New Orleans.
Corn, 38s. Other Breadstuffs are unchanged.
Whale Oil, £34 10s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, June 17—2 P. M.—Sugar firm. Consols have declined ⅛. American securities unchanged.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 17.—The steamship Hermann, from New York on the 5th, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, June 17.—The steamship Aleppo, from New York on the 5th has arrived.

The Surratt Trial.

Continued from our Second Edition.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—It will be fully proven that he was present with Booth, directing the murder, and that the act was not the result of a moment's thought only, but was a premeditated plot, and the prisoner at the bar was the chief and main mover in this matter. It will be proven that he was a traitor to his country, and a spy upon the acts of the Government, and he travelled regularly between Washington and Canada, all the time weaving a web, and plotting the destruction of the Government, and the overthrow and slaughter of the armies of the United States; and as an indication of the motive that possessed his mind, the jury shall hear how he boasted how he had shot down, and murdered Union soldiers while they were escaping from Rebel prisons.

It shall be shown how the prisoner made his home in this city the rendezvous for the perfecting of their bloody work, and that it was he who left at Surrattsville the arms which Booth took possession of in his flight, and one of which was taken from him after his death. It will be shown that in April, 1865, Surratt went from Richmond to Canada, and that, while in Montreal, he, on the 16th of April, received a letter from Booth commanding his presence in this city.

He came home, and it will be shown exactly by what route; and the prosecution will prove by testimony as clear as the noonday sun that Surratt was here on that fatal Friday, and was walking through Pennsylvania avenue booted and spurred, and that but two hours before the fatal shot was fired he purchased the disguises which the assassin were to use in their flight, and that when the last blow was struck he set out upon his shuddering flight.

That flight will be traced, because in law flight is the criminal's confession, and because during the flight the prisoner, in the fancied security of friendship, makes acknowledgments which fix upon him the guilt. It will be shown that after the assassination the prisoner went to Canada, and his whereabouts in Montreal will be shown. It will be shown how long he remained there, and where he was secreted, and how he was there in disguise during the time the trial was in progress at the arsenal, when he could have thrown much light upon the trial, and done much to establish the guilt or innocence of those then charged.

From Canada he crossed the Atlantic, and it will be shown that when in mid-ocean he spoke freely of his connection with the conspiracy, and when he landed upon a foreign shore he raised his impious hand and expressed a wish that he could return and serve Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln had been served.

In England he found sympathy, but conscience still haunted him, and he fled again, this time to Rome, and hides himself in the Papal army and enlisted as a private soldier. He might have felt himself secure there, if anywhere, but he was recognized and discovered by the companion of his youth, who pierced through all his disguises, and when he found denial was useless, he acknowledged his identity and gave utterance to the memorable words, *"I have done the Yankees as much harm as I could."* We have killed Lincoln the negroes' friend."

The man to whom Surratt was revealed, as in duty bound, made the fact known to the American Minister at Rome. We had, it is said, no treaty of extradition with that country, but so horrible was the prisoner's crime, and so notorious was his name, that the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli surrendered him. He escaped again by leaping from a precipice—a leap which would have been impossible to any one except one who fully realized his guilt, and knew his life was worthless.

He fled to Egypt, and was pursued, not by the bloodhounds of the law, as the counsel for the defense seemed to think, but the very elements conspired to point him out, and from Alexandria his face was turned homeward to the land he had polluted with murder.

He is here now for trial, and when things are proved, as proven they will be, and all shall be made clear, as it will be, in spite of the subterfuges that will be resorted to, it will be the duty of the jury, in the name of the civilization Surratt has disgraced, to do full and impartial justice, and retribution shall be meted out to the shedder of innocent blood.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Arrived—Steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool June 5. Her news has been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton quiet at 27c. Flour dull, declined 15@25c. Sales of 4500 barrels of State at $7 65@11 50; Western, $7 15@12 25; Ohio, $10 50@12 75; Southern, $9 80@15 50. Wheat dull and lower; quotations are nominal. Corn firmer; stock scarce. Oats steady; State, 85c.; Western, 73@75c. Beef quiet and easy. Pork, $22; extra Mess, $22@27; new Mess Pork, $20 75. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 90⅝; Reading, 106⅜; Canton, 44; Erie, 69⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 112⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 83⅛; New York Central, 101⅜; Illinois Central, 120; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Hudson River, 108⅛; United States Five twenties 1862, 110¾; do. 1864 106⅞; do. 1865, 107⅛; new issue, 108⅝; Ten-forties, 100⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¾; all others, 106; Sterling unchanged; Money, 6@7 per cent. Gold, 137½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—A greater portion of this morning's session was taken up in hearing excuses for exemption, made by many of the jurors summoned on the new panel.

Daniel Gallagher, Thomas Gallagher, Michael Shane, John Madden and Daniel McCarty, were charged with having robbed James Carr. The allegation on the part of the Commonwealth was that some weeks since Mr. Carr, a farmer, residing in Warminster township, Berks county, was in the city on business. About 1 o'clock on the morning of last Sunday three weeks ago, he left the Pennsylvania Hotel, in Sixth street, below Arch, and went to Goodwin's Saloon, in Third street, below Chesnut. While waiting for the oysters he had ordered, Daniel Gallagher, who was sitting opposite to him, engaged him in conversation, and found out where he was going.

He said he was going to the William Penn Hotel, and Gallagher said he was going that way, and asked him to go with him in his coach. He got into Gallagher's coach, and with Thomas Gallagher, Daniel Gallagher, and Michael Shane, drove to a saloon at Ninth and Chesnut streets. They took a glass of ale, and drove up to the William Penn Hotel. Not finding the person he wished to see, he went back to Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Here he got out of the carriage, and either Daniel Gallagher or some one else of the party, hailed another carriage that was starting away, and asked the driver if he could take a friend, and the driver said he could. Mr. Carr told the driver that he wished to go to the hotel in Sixth street, below Arch, and was then put into the carriage.

The driver said he had to go to another place first, but would afterwards take Mr. Carr where he wished to go. Mr. Carr saw two of the defendants, John Madden and Daniel McCarty. After driving some time the carriage stopped at a place down Broad street, about a mile and a half below Passyunk road. The two men inside handed the driver $6.

Then the driver asked Mr. Carr where he wanted to go, and Mr. Carr told him. The driver then ordered him out, and as he was getting out some one struck him behind the ear. He knew no more until about 5 o'clock that morning, when he recovered his consciousness; saw no one near, and found that he had been robbed of two watches and some loose money. To this statement of the circumstances Mr. Carr testified.

But the evidence of the other witnesses showed Daniel Gallagher, Thomas Gallagher and Michael Shane, parted company with Gallagher at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and were not with him again. Hence Mr. Dwight abandoned the prosecution as to these men; and had a verdict of not guilty as to them. But the case of the other defendants, Madden and McCarty, was still prosecuted, and at the close of your report was on trial.

Howard Alcott, who was held to answer the charge of the killing of the little boy, Thomas Gallagher, on Friday evening last, was this morning admitted to enter bail in $4000, the Judge saying that the case could not amount to murder in the first degree.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—Prison cases were taken up in the old Quarter Sessions' room.

Michael Freal was charged with the larceny of liquor valued at $119, the property of Boyle & Blundell, Twenty-first and Filbert streets. The evidence was that the prosecutors' liquor store was entered and robbed about 2 o'clock on Easter Sunday morning, and in the afternoon of the same day the defendant was arrested with a coat and demijohn in his possession, which were identified as the property of the prosecutors.

But the indictment did not charge the larceny of a coat or a demijohn, and there was no evidence as to anything else; hence the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

John McCarty was convicted of a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to the County Prison for two years.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—Orphans' Court business was before this Court. The list was soon completed, and the Court adjourned until Wednesday.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 102 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
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FOURTH EDITION

The Surratt Case.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said the defense would reserve the opening remarks to the jury. He asked to be furnished with a list of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution. He was aware that there was no statute as applicable to this case, but there was one as to the case of treason, where the prosecution shall be furnished with the names of witnesses. He admitted that this was not a case of treason, but an attempt to take away life and liberty.

It approached to treason, and on the same principle as a capital case, involved a wide range of inquiry. It was the practice in the Circuit Court, in the case of Wilkes and Gardner, to furnish a list of the witnesses. There were many reasons why we should not consent to it; among others there might be an effort to get the witnesses out of the way.

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OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

As to the Powers of the Military Commanders, and Summary of the Qualifications of Voters.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1867.

The President—Sir: On the 24th ultimo, I had the honor to transmit for your consideration my opinion upon some of the questions arising under the reconstruction acts therein referred to. I now proceed to give my opinion on the remaining questions, upon which the military commanders require instructions.

First, as to the powers and duties of these commanders.

The original act recites in its preamble that "no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property exist" in those ten States, and that "it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced" in those States "until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established."

The first and second sections divide these States into five military districts, subject to the military authority of the United States as thereinafter prescribed, and make it the duty of the President to assign, from the officers of the army, a general officer to the command of each district, and to furnish him with a military force to perform his duties and enforce his authority within his district.

The third section declares "That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void."

The fourth section provides "That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions: Provided, That no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President."

The fifth section declares the qualification of voters in all elections, as well to frame the new constitution for each State as in the elections to be held under the provisional government until the new State constitution is ratified by Congress, and also fixes the qualifications of the delegates to frame the new constitution.

The sixth section provides "That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to an office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be elegible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment."

The duties devolved upon the commanding general by the supplementary act relate altogether to the registration of voters and the elections to be held under the provisions of that act. And as to these duties they are plainly enough expressed in the act, and it is not understood that any question not heretofore considered in the opinion referred to has arisen or is likely to arise in respect to them. My attention, therefore, is directed to the powers and duties of the military commanders under the original act.

We see clearly enough that this act contemplates two distinct governments in each of these ten States; the one military, the other civil. The civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act. The military government is created by the act. Both are provisional, and both are to continue until the new State constitution is framed and the State is admitted to representation in Congress. When that event takes place, both these provisional governments are to cease. In contemplation of this act, this military authority and this civil authority are to be carried on together. The people in these States are made subject to both, and must obey both in their respective jurisdictions.

There is, then, an imperative necessity do define as clearly as possible the line which separates the two jurisdictions, and the exact scope of the authority of each.

Now as to the civil authority, recognized by the act as the provisional civil government, it covered every department of civil jurisdiction in each of these States. It had all the characteristics and powers of a State government, legislative, judicial and executive, and was in the full and lawful exercise of all these powers, except only that it was not entitled to representation as a State of the Union. This existing government is not set aside: it is recognized more than once by the act. It is not in any one of its departments, or as to any one of its functions, repealed or modified by this act, save only in the qualifications of voters, the qualifications of persons eligible to office, the manner of holding elections, and the mode of framing the constitution of the State. The act does not in any other respect change the provisional government, nor does the act authorize the military authority to change it. The power of further changing it is reserved, not granted, and it is reserved to Congress, not delegated to the military commander.

Congress was not satisfied with the organic law, or constitution, under which this civil government was established. That constitution was to be changed in only one particular to make it acceptable to Congress, and that was in the matter of the elective franchise. The purpose, the sole object of this act is to effect that change, and to effect it by the agency of the people of the State, or such of them as are made voters, by means of elections provided for in the act, and in the meantime to preserve order and to punish offenders, if found necessary, by military commissions.

We are, therefore, not at a loss to know what powers were possessed by the existing civil authority. The only question is upon the powers conferred on the military authority. Whatever power is not given to the military, remains with the civil government.

We see, first of all, that each of these States is "made subject to the military authority of the United States"—not to the military authority altogether, but with this express limitation, "as hereinafter prescribed."

We must, then, examine what is thereinafter provided, to find the extent and nature of the power granted.

This, then, is what is granted to the military commander: the power or duty "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals," and he may do this by the agency of the criminal courts of the State, or, if necessary, he may have resort to military tribunals.

This comprises all the powers given to the military commander.

Here is a general clause making it the duty of the military commander to give protection to all persons in their rights of person and property. Considered by itself, and without reference to the context and to other provisions of the act, it is liable, from its generality, to be misunderstood.

What sort of protection is here meant? What violations of the rights of persons, or of property, are here intended? In what manner is this protection to be given? These questions arise at once

It appears that some of the military commander. have understood this grant of power as all-comprehensive, conferring on them the power to remove the executive and judicial officers of the State, and to appoint other officers in their places, to suspend the legislative power of the State, to take under their control, by officers appointed by themselves, the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the State, to prohibit the execution of the laws of the State by the agency of its appointed officers and agents, to change the existing laws in matters affecting purely civil and private rights, to suspend or enjoin the execution of the judgments and decrees of the established State courts, to interfere in the ordinary administration of justice in the State courts, by prescribing new qualifications for jurors, and to change, upon the ground of expediency, the existing relations of the parties to contracts, giving protection to one party by violating the rights of the other party.

I feel confident that these military officers, in all they have done, have supposed that they had full warrant for their action. Their education and training have not been of the kind to fit them for the delicate and difficult task of giving construction to such a statute as that now under consideration. They require instruction, and nearly all of them have asked for instruction, to solve their own doubts, and to furnish to them a safe ground for the performance of their duties.

There can be no doubt as to the rule of construction according to which we must interpret this grant of power. It is a grant of power to military authority over civil rights and citizens in time of peace. It is a new jurisdiction, never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority is reversed. The rule of construction to be applied to such a grant of power is thus stated in "Dwarris on Statutes," page 652: "A statute creating a new jurisdiction ought to be construed strictly."

Guided by this rule, and in the light of other rules of construction familiar to every lawyer, especially of those which teach us that in giving construction to single clauses we must look to the context and to the whole law; that general clauses are to be controlled by particular clauses, and that such construction is to be put on a special clause as to make it harmonize with the other parts of the statute, so as to avoid repugnancy. I proceed to the construction of this part of the act.

To consider, then, in the first place, the terms of the grant. It is of a power to protect all persons in their rights of person and property. It is not a power to create new rights, but only to protect those which exist and are established by the laws under which these people live. It is a power to preserve, not to abrogate; to sustain the existing frame of social order and civil rule, and not a power to introduce military rule in its place. In effect, it is a police power, and the protection here intended is protection of persons and property against violence, unlawful force, and criminal infraction. It is given to meet the contingency recited in the preamble, of a want of "adequate protection for life and property;" and the necessity also recited, "that peace and good order should be enforced."

This construction is made more apparent when we look at the immediate context, and see in what mode, and by what agency, this protection is to be secured. This duty, or power of protection, is to be performed by the suppression of insurrection, disorder, and violence, and by the punishment, either by the agency of the State courts, or by military commissioners, when necessary, of all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and it is declared that all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of this military authority, shall be null and void.

The next succeeding clause provides for a speedy trial of the offender, forbids the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment, and requires that sentences of these military courts, which involve the liberty or life of the accused, shall have the approval of the commanding general, and, as to a sentence of death, the approval of the President, before execution.

All these special provisions have reference to the preservation of order and protection against violence and crime. They touch no other department or function of the civil administration, save only its criminal jurisdiction, and even as to that the clear meaning of this act is that it is not to be interfered with by the military authority, unless when a necessity for such interference may happen to arise.

I see no authority, nor any shadow of authority, for interference with any other courts or any other jurisdiction than criminal courts in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction. The existing civil authority in all its other departments, legislative, executive and judicial, is left untouched. There is no provision, even under the plea of necessity, to establish, by military authority, courts or tribunals for the trial of civil cases, or for the protection of such civil rights of person or property as come within the cognizance of civil courts as contradistinguished from criminal courts. In point of fact there was no foundation for such a grant of power, for the Civil Rights act and the Freedman's Bureau act, neither of which is superseded by this act, made ample provision for the protection of all merely civil rights where the laws or courts of these States might fail to give full, impartial protection.

I find no authority anywhere in this act for the removal by the military commander of the proper officers of a State, either executive or judicial, or the appointment of persons to their places. Nothing short of an express grant of power would justify the removal or the appointment of such an officer. There is no such grant expressed or even implied. On the contrary, the act clearly enough forbids it. The regular State officials, duly elected and qualified, are entitled to hold their offices. They, too, have rights which the military commander is bound to protect, not authorized to destroy.

We find in the concluding clause of the sixth section of the act that these officials are recognized, and express provision is made to perpetuate them. It is enacted that "in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of this act."

This provision not only recognizes all the officers of the provisional governments, but, in case of vacancies, very clearly points out how they are to be filled; and that happens to be in the usual way, by the people, and not by any other agency or any other power, either State or Federal, civil or military.

I find it impossible under the provisions of this act to comprehend such an official as a Governor of one of these States appointed to office by one of these military commanders. Certainly he is not the Governor recognized by the laws of the State, elected by the people of the State, and clothed as such with the chief executive power. Nor is he appointed as a military Governor for a State which has no lawful Governor, under the pressure of an existing necessity, to exercise powers at large. The intention, no doubt, was to appoint him to fill a vacancy occasioned by a military order, and to put him in the place of the removed Governor, to execute the functions of the office as provided by law. The law takes no cognizance of such an official, and he is clothed with no authority or color of authority.

What is true as to the Governor is equally true as to all the other legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State. If the military commander can oust one from his office, he can oust them all. If he can fill one vacancy he can fill all vacancies, and thus usurp all civil jurisdiction into his own hands, or the hands of those who hold their appointments from him and subject to his power of removal, and thus frustrate the very right secured to the people by this act. Certainly this act is rigorous enough in the power which it gives. With all its severity, the right of electing their own officers is still left with the people, and it must be preserved.

I must not be understood as fixing limits to the power of the military commander in case of an actual insurrection or riot. It may happen that an insurrection in one of these States may be so general and formidable as to require the temporary suspension of all civil government, and the establishment of martial law in its place. And the same thing may be true as to local disorder or riot in reference to the civil government of the city or place where it breaks out Whatever power is necessary to meet such emergencies, the military commander may properly exercise. I confine myself to the proper authority of the military commander where peace and order prevail. When peace and order do prevail, it is not allowable to displace the civil officers and appoint others in their places under any idea that the military commander can better perform his duties and carry out the general purposes of the act by the agency of civil officers of his own choice rather than by the lawful incumbents. The act gives him no right to resort to such agency, but does give him the right to have "a sufficient military force" to enable him "to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned."

In the suppression of insurrection and riot, the military commander is wholly independent of the civil authority. So, too, in the trial and punishment of criminals and offenders, he may supersede the civil jurisdiction. His power is to be exercised in these special emergencies, and the means are put into his hands by which it is to be exercised, that is to say, "a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority," and military tribunals of his own appointment to try and punish offenders. These are strictly military powers, to be executed by military authority, not by the civil authority or by civil officers appointed by him to perform ordinary civil duties.

If these emergencies do not happen, if civil order is preserved, and criminals are duly prosecuted by the regular criminal courts, the military power though present must remain passive. Its proper function is to preserve the peace, to act promptly when the peace is broken, and restore order. When that is done and the civil authority may again safely resume its functions, the military power becomes again passive, but on guard and watchful.

This, in my judgment, is the whole scope of the military power conferred by this act, and in arriving at this construction of the act, I have not found it necessary to resort to the strict construction which is allowable.

What has been said indicates my opinion as to any supposed power of the military commander to change or modify the laws in force. The military commander is made a conservator of the peace, not a legislator. His duties are military duties, executive duties, not legislative duties. He has no authority to enact or declare a new code of laws for the people within his district under any idea that he can make a better code than the people have made for themselves. The public policy is not committed to his discretion. The Congress which passed this act undertook in certain grave particulars to change these laws, and these changes being made the Congress saw no further necessity of change, but were content to leave all the other laws in full force, but subject to this emphatic declaration, that as to these laws and such future changes as might be expedient, the question of expediency and the power to alter, amend or abolish, was reserved for "the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same." Where, then, does a military commander find his authority to "abolish, modify, control, or supersede" any one of these laws?

The enumeration of the extraordinary powers exercised by the military commanders in some of the districts would extend this opinion to an unreasonable length. A few instances must suffice.

In one of these districts the Governor of a State has been deposed under a threat of military force, and another person, called a governor, has been appointed by the military commander to fill his place; thus presenting the strange spectacle of an official entrusted with the chief power to execute the laws of the State whose authority is not recognized by the laws he is called upon to execute.

In the same district the judge of one of the criminal courts of the State has been summarily dealt with. The act of Congress does give authority to the military commander, in cases of necessity, to transfer the jurisdiction of a criminal court to a military tribunal. That being the specific authority over the criminal courts given by the act, no other authority over them can be lawfully exercised by the military commander. But in this instance the judge has, by military order, been ejected from his office, and a private citizen has been appointed judge in his place, by military authority, and is now in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction "over all crimes, misdemeanors, and offences" committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. This military appointee is certainly not authorized to try any one for any offence as a member of a military tribunal, and he has just as little authority to try and punish any offender as a judge of a criminal court of the State.

It happens that this private citizen, thus placed on the bench, is to sit as the sole judge in a criminal court whose jurisdiction extends to cases involving the life of the accused. If he has any judicial power in any case, he has the same power to take cognizance of capital cases, and to sentence the accused to death, and order his execution. A strange spectacle! where the judge and the criminal may very well "change places;" for if the criminal has unlawfully taken life, so, too, does the judge. This is the inevitable result, for the only tribunal, the only judges, if they can be called judges, which a military commander can constitute and appoint under this act, to inflict the death penalty, is a military court composed of a board, and called in the act a "military commission."

I see no relief for the condemned against the sentence of this agent of the military commander. It is not the sort of court whose sentence of death must be first approved by the commander and finally by the President; for that is allowed only where the sentence is pronounced by a "military commission." Nor is it a sentence pronounced by the rightful court of the State, but by a court, and by a judge, not clothed with authority under the laws of the State, but constituted by the military authority. As the representative of this military authority, this act forbids interference "under color of State authority" with the exercise of his functions.

In another one of these districts a military order commands the Governor of the State to forbid the reassembling of the Legislature, and thus suspends the proper legislative power of the State. In the same district an order has been issued to "relieve the treasurer of the State from the duties, bonds, books, papers, &c., appertaining to his office," and to put an "assistant quartermaster of the United States volunteers" in place of the removed treasurer; the duties of which quartermaster-treasurer are thus summed up: He is to make to the headquarters of the district "the same reports and returns required from the treasurer, and a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures; he will pay all warrants for salaries which may be, or become, due, and legitimate expenditures for the support of the penitentiary, State, and the support of the provisionri State government; but no scrip or warrants for outstanding debts of other kind than those specified will be paid without special authority from these headquarters. He will deposit funds in the same manner as though they were those of the United States."

In another of these districts a body of military edicts, issued in general and special orders regularly numbered, and in occasional circulars, have been promulgated, which already begin to assume the dimensions of a code. These military orders modify the existing law in the remedies for the collection of debts, the enforcement of judgments and decrees for the payment of money, staying proceedings instituted, prohibiting, in certain cases, the right to bring suit, enjoining proceedings on execution for the term of twelve months, giving new liens in certain cases, establishing homestead exemptions, declaring what shall be a legal tender, abolishing in certain cases the remedy by foreign attachment, abolishing bail "as heretofore authorized" in cases *ex contractu*, but not in "other cases, known as actions *ex delicto*," and changing, in several particulars, the existing laws as to the punishment of crimes, and directing that the crimes referred to "shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof." One of these general orders, being number ten of the series, contains no less than seventeen sections embodying the various changes and modifications which have been recited.

The question at once arises in the mind of every lawyer, what power or discretion belongs to the court having jurisdiction of any of these offences, to sentence a criminal to any other or different punishment than that provided by the law which vests him with jurisdiction. The concluding paragraph of this order, No. 10, is in these words: "Any law or ordinance heretofore in force in North Carolina or South Carolina, inconsistent with the provisions of this general order, are hereby suspended and declared inoperative." Thus announcing, not only a power to suspend the laws, but to declare them generally inoperative, and assuming full powers of legislation by the military authority.

The ground upon which these extraordinary powers are based is thus set forth in military order No. 1, issued in this district: "The civil government in North Carolina and South Carolina, is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same." Thus far the provisions of the act of Congress are well recited, What follows is in these words: "Local laws and municipal regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the proclamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the commanding general, are hereby declared to be in force, and in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants."

This construction of his powers under the act of Congress places the military commander on the same footing as the Congress of the United States. It assumes that the "paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede," is vested in him as fully as it is reserved to Congress. He deems himself a representative of that paramount authority. He puts himself upon an equality with the law-making power of the Union, the only paramount authority in our government, so far, at least, as the enactment of laws is concerned. He places himself on higher ground that the President, who is simply an executive officer. He assumes, directly or indirectly, all the authority of the State, legislative, executive and judicial, and in effect declares "I am the State."

I regret that I find it necessary to speak so plainly of this assumption of authority. I repeat what I have heretofore said, that I do not doubt that all these orders have been issued under an honest belief that they were necessary or expedient, and fully warranted by the act of Congress. There may be evils and mischiefs in the laws which these people have made for themselves through their own legislative bodies, which require change; but none of these can be so intolerable as the evils and mischiefs which must ensue from the sort of remedy applied. One can plainly see what will be the inevitable confusion and disorder which such disturbances of the whole civil policy of the State must produce. If these military edicts are allowed to remain even during the brief time in which this provisional military government may be in power, the seeds will be sown for such a future harvest of litigation as has never been inflicted upon any other people.

There is, in my opinion, an executive duty to be performed here which cannot safely be avoided or delayed. For notwithstanding the paramount authority assumed by these commanders, they are not, even as to their proper executive duties, in any sense clothed with a paramount authority. They are, at last, subordinate executive officers. They are responsible to the President for the proper execution of their duties, and upon him rests the final responsibility. They are his selected agents. His duty is not all performed by selecting such agents as he deems competent; but the duty remains with him to see to it that they execute their duties faithfully and according to law.

It is true that this act of Congress only refers to the President in the matter of selecting and appointing these commanders, and in the matter of their powers and duties under the law, the act speaks in terms directly to them; but this does not relieve them from their responsibility to the President, nor does it relieve him from the constitutional obligation imposed upon him to see that all "the laws be faithfully executed."

It can scarcely be necessary to cite authority for so plain a proposition as this. Nevertheless, as we have a recent decision completely in point, I may as well refer to it.

Upon the motion made by the State of Mississippi before the Supreme Court of the United States at its late term, for leave to file a bill against the President of the United States, to enjoin him against executing the very acts of Congress now under consideration, the opinion of the Court upon dismissing that motion, and it seems to have been unanimous, was delivered by the Chief Justice. I make the following quotation from the opinion: "Very different is the duty of the President in the exercise of the power to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws the acts named in the bill. By the first of these acts he is required to assign generals to command in the several military districts, and to detail sufficient military force to enable such officers to discharge their duties under the law. By the supplementary act, other duties are imposed on the several commanding generals, and their duties must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President as Commander-in-Chief. The duty thus imposed on the President is in no just sense ministerial. It is purely executive and political."

Certain questions have been propounded from one of these military districts touching the construction of the power of the military commander to constitute military tribunals for the trial of offenders, which I will next consider.

Whilst the act does not, in terms, displace the regular criminal courts of the State, it does give the power to the military commander, when in his judgment a necessity arises, to take the administration of the criminal law into his own hands and to try and punish offenders by means of military commissions.

In giving construction to this power, we must not forget the recent and authoritative exposition given by the Supreme Court of the United States as to the power of Congress to provide for military tribunals for the trial of citizens in time of peace, and to the emphatic declaration as to which there was no dissent or difference of opinion among the judges, that such a power is not warranted by the Constitution. A single extract from the opinion of the minority, as delivered by the Chief Justice, will suffice. "We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists. Where peace exists, the law of peace must prevail. What we do maintain is, that when the nation is involved in war, and some portions of the country are invaded, and all are exposed to invasion, it is within the power of Congress to determine in what States or districts such great and imminent public danger exists as justifies the authorization of military tribunals for the trial of crimes and offences against the discipline or security of the army or against the public safety."

Limiting myself here simply to the construction of this act of Congress, and to the question in what way it should be executed, I have no hesitation in saying that nothing short of an absolute or controlling necessity would give any color of authority for arraigning a citizen before a military commission. A person charged with crime in any of these military districts has rights to be protected, rights the most sacred and inviolable, and among these the right of trial by jury according to laws of the land. When a citizen is arraigned before a military commission on a criminal charge he is no longer under the protection of law, nor surrounded with those safeguards which are provided in the Constitution.

This act, passed in time of peace, when all the courts, State and Federal, are in the undisturbed exercise of their jurisdiction, authorizes, at the discretion of a military officer, the seizure, trial and condemnation of the citizen. The accused may be sentenced to death, and the sentence may be executed, without an indictment, without counsel, without a jury, and without a judge. A sentence which forfeits all the property of the accused, requires no approval. If it affects the liberty of the accused it requires the approval of the commanding general, and if it effects his life it requires the approval of the general and of the President. Military and executive authority rule throughout, in the trial, the sentence and the execution. No *habeas corpus* from any State court can be invoked; for this law declares that "all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void."

I repeat it, that nothing short of an absolute necessity can give any color of authority to a military commander to call into exercise such a power. It is a power the exercise of which may involve him, and every one concerned, in the gravest responsibilities. The occasion for its exercise should be reported at once to the Executive for such instructions as may be deemed necessary and proper.

Questions have arisen whether, under this power, these military commissions can take cognizance of offences committed before the passage of the act, and whether they can try and punish for acts not made crimes or offences by Federal or State law.

I am clearly of opinion that they have no jurisdiction as to either. They can take cognizance of no offence that has not happened after the law took effect. Inasmuch as the tribunal to punish and the measure or degree of punishment are established by this act, we must construe it to be prospective, and not retroactive. Otherwise it would take the character of an *ex post facto* law. Therefore, in the absence of any language which gives the act a retrospect, I do not hesitate to say it cannot apply to past offences.

There is no legislative power given under this military bill to establish a new criminal code. The authority given is to try and punish criminals and offenders, and this proceeds upon the idea that crimes and offences have been committed; but no person can be called a criminal or an offender for doing an act which, when done, was not prohibited by law.

But as to the measure of punishment, I regret to be obliged to say that it is left altogether to the military authorities, with only this limitation, that the punishment to be inflicted shall not be cruel or unusual. The military comission may try the accused, fix the measure of punishment, even to the penalty of death, and direct the execution of the sentence. It is only when the sentence affects the "life or liberty" of the person that it need be approved by the commanding general, and only in cases where it affects the life of the accused that it needs also the approval of the President.

As to crimes or offences against the laws of the United States, the military authority can take no cognizance of them, nor in any way interfere with the regular administration of justice by the appropriate Federal courts.

In the opinion heretofore given upon other questions arising under these laws, I gave at large for your consideration the grounds upon which my conclusions were arrived at, intending thereafter to state these conclusions in a concise and clear summary. I now proceed to execute that purpose, which is made especially necessary from the confusion and doubts which have arisen upon that opinion in the public mind, caused in part by the errors of the telegraph and the press in its publication, and in part by the inaptitude of the general reader to follow carefully the successive and dependent steps of a protracted legal opinion.

Summary.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO REGISTRATION.

1. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

2. The board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath; nor to administer any oath to any other person, touching the qualifications of the applicant, or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. The act to guard against falsity in the oath provides that, if false, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

3 As to citizenship and residence.

The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can safely take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or the actual commission of a felony, does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

7. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion.

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. I deem it proper to give the exact words. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: First, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not theretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

8. Officers of the United States.

As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

9. Military officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police, and other cito or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States are subject to disqualification, and in these I include county officers, as to whom I made a reservation in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that they are subject to disqualification, if they were required to take as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employments under State authority are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State banks or other State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds and lawyers.

ENGAGING IN REBELLION.

Having specified what offices held by any one prior to the rebellion come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to set forth what subsequent conduct fixes upon such person the offence of engaging in rebellion. I repeat that two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting: first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterwards, participation in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person may be compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify. But voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion, or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions, or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has, by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

17. The duties of the board appointed to superintend the elections.

This board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the district for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause.

The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list.

18. The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the commanding general of the district.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled, "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
HENRY STANBERRY,
Attorney General.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSI[C]
THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY AND GRAND MUSICAL CELEBRATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDA[Y] SCHOOL WILL TAKE PLACE On THURSDAY EVENING, June 20th, 1867

A programme has been arranged combining t[he] following features:—
The entire School will occupy the platform, and w[ill] render the following pieces:—
Chorus..............................."The Children's Jubile[e]
Chorus..............................."Blessed Bibl[e]
Chant..Antiphon
Quartette and Chorus.........."Beautiful Land of Re[st]
Chorus.."Polar Sta[r]
Chorus.............."Work, for the Night is Comin[g]
Chorus.."Love at Hom[e]
Chorus......."Beyond the Smiling and the Weepin[g]
Chant.."Gloria in Excelsi[s]

Mrs. SCHIMPF and Miss BLACKBURNE ha[ve] consented to sing the following pieces:—
Solo—"Angels ever Bright and Fair," Miss G. Blackbur[ne]
Duett—"The Alpine Morning," Miss G. Blackburne and Mrs. Schim[pf]
Solo—"L'Arditi Waltz"..................Miss G. Blackbur[ne]
Solo—"The Sister of the Nightingales"...Mrs. Schim[pf]
"The Gamblers' Wife" (Solo)..............by J. M. Ev[ans]
"Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah" (Quartette),
By the Choir of Tabernacle Chu[rch]
"Protect Us through the Coming Night" (Trio),
By the Choir of Tabernacle Chur[ch]

The Report of the School will be read by Rev. GRIFFITH, D. D.
The Revs. M. G. CLARKE, of Chicago; W. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia; and D. C. EDDY, D[.D.] of Boston (formerly Pastors of the Church), will present, and participate in the exercises.
The Choruses will be sustained by the entire Scho[ol] accompanied by the celebrated "SATTERLEE BAND," Theodore Herrman, Leader.
JOHN M. EVANS.......................................Conduc[tor]
Tickets, 50 cents, admitting to Parquet, Parq[uet] Circle and Balcony; Family Circle, 25 cents; ma[y be] procured at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut stre[ets] and at the Rooms of the Baptist Publication Soci[ety] No. 530 ARCH Street. 6

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTIO[N]
HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republi[can] State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic Hou[se]" in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th da[y of] June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a ca[ndi]date for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to init[iate] proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.
As heretofore, the Convention will be compose[d of] Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen [in] the usual way, and equal in number to the whol[e of] the Senators and Representatives in the Gene[ral] Assembly.
By order of the State Central Committee.
F. JORDAN, Chairm[an]
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. 520 s

THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS [re]quest that contributions in aid of the [suf]ferers and Families of the deceased by the [late] calamity on Sansom street, be sent to the Mayo[r of] the city, MORTON McMICHAEL, to be distribu[ted] by the following Committee appointed by him:—
J. G. FELL, J. EDGAR THOMSON,
WM. MOREHEAD, JOHN FARNUM,
D. B. CUMMINS, JOHN O. JAMES.
COMMITTEE.
Wm. I. Miskey, Joseph T. Thomas,
Samuel Jeanes, Wm. Sellers,
Charles Evans, Quarry st., Joshua Lippincott, S[...] street.
W. J. Blanchard,
Edward Parrish, Wm. B. Thomas,
S. Morris Wain, Joseph B. Meyers,
Matthew Baird, Alan Wood,
Edward Williams, John Hunsworth,
Samuel E. Stokes, Robt Wood, Ridge ave[.]
Wm. P. Jenks, Hugh McIlvain, [6
Wm. H. King, Sansom st. Wm. J. Horstmann.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—T[HE] FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATION[AL] BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 18[67].
A General Meeting of the Stockholders of [the] Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Ph[ila]delphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE [on] SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at tw[elve] o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consid[er]ation and deciding upon amendments of the T[hird] and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the [said] Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashie[r].

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPH[IA] GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 18[67].
Proposals will be received at this office, No. [..] SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of J[uly] for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia [Gas] Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmo[nd], Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing [Gas] Companies, to be used as investments for the S[ink]ing Fund of said Companies.
6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashie[r].

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STRE[ET], one door below Third, collects Bounty, [Pen]sion; Ration Money, and all claims against the G[ov]ernment. For a speedy settlement, call on [Mr.] FORD, who is well versed with all the details of [the] business. 6 12 1

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—T[HIS] splendid Hair Dye is the best in the wo[rld]. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, [In]stantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous t[ints]. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effec[ts of] Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft [and] beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM [A.] BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, [and] should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and [Per]fumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, [New] York. 4 5fmw

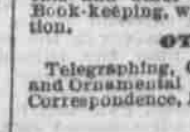
INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC [AND] COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, P[A.]
The most thorough and complete BUSINESS C[OL]LEGE IN THE CITY. Under the managemen[t of] thoroughly competent and experienced instructo[rs], now offers the best facilities for obtaining a PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Daily Instruction given in Penmanship, Ma[the]matics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.
ACTUAL BUSINESS
is conducted upon an entirely new system, and [one] which cannot be surpassed by that of any other co[llege] in the country. Students are taught to be self-re[liant] and careful, yet that attention is constantly g[iven] which effectually prevents a waste of time and [the] frequent occurrence of errors.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
We have now in actual attendance nearly [..] HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the c[om]pleteness of our course, and at the same time r[e]sent the confidence placed in us by the public du[ring] the last three months. Success is no longer doub[tful].
MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in gen[eral] will find it to their advantage to call upon us for r[eliable] and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we mak[e no] misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPA[RT]MENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, [who is] as a most complete and thorough operator, is unq[ua]lifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers o[f the] Western Union Telegraphic line at the main offi[ce in] this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three in[stru]ments constantly in operation. The best Tea[chers] always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPA[RT]MENT is the finest in the country; over twenty [..] Ladies are now in attendance.
CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire c[ost] of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied [with] our instruction after he has given two weeks' fai[r] labor in either Department.
TERMS.
Commercial Course.......$35 | Telegraphic Course...
JACOB H. TAYLOR, Preside[nt].
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mwi

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT[,]
Established Nov. 2, 1865. Chartered March 14, [..]
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of [prac]tical methods actually employed in leading hous[es in] this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairba[nks's] Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this In[stitu]tion.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Bus[iness] and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathema[tics], Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the Institution and judge or t[hem]selves of its superior appointments. Circulars o[n ap]plication. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Presid[ent].
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.



CUTLER[Y]
A fine assortment of POCKE[T] TABLE CUTLERY, RAZOR[S], [RA]ZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISS[ORS], PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Stre[et,] Three doors above Wal[nut].
11 8

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 23, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER

5 1 wfm34t

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

6 6 1m4p]

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT. REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of Reborough of Manch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, libertiess, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

6 2 4tf

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS.

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired: Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf3mrp

WANTS.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

4 19 fmw tf

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECH, AND FANCY,

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS'

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,

5 15 wfm24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERCLOTHING.

3 8 fmwsm

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11f

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of NANCY K. RISK, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of A. K. COLHOUN, Executor of the last will of NANCY K. RISK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 24, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 13 1nam5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM W. BREWTON vs. CAROLINE BREWTON. December Term, 1866, No. 80. In Divorce.

To Caroline Brewton, respondent:—Take notice of a rule in the above case, this day granted, returnable SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. J. JOSEPH MURPHY,

May 18, 1867 [6 18thm4t*] Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH J. HOWARD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMMA H. EDWARDS, Executrix and Trustee under will of SARAH P. HOWARD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 11o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the City of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,

6 7 fmw3t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY E. BROWN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RICHARD DONAGAN, Executor and Trustee under the will of MARY E. BROWN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER,

6 7 fmw3t* Auditor.

SURVEY NOTICE.—

All persons interested in the plan of PARK AVENUE,

sixty feet in width, the west line thereof to be at the distance of two hundred and sixty-five feet from the east line of Broad street, and to extend northward parallel with said Broad street, from Columbia avenue to Hunting Park (Nicetown lane), are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

SATURDAY, June 22, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the offices of William Albertson, Surveyor and Regulator of the Seventh Survey District, office No. 1200 Girard avenue; Isaac Shallcross, Surveyor and Regulator of the Tenth Survey District, office, Lyceum Building, Frankford; and John H. Levering, Surveyor and Regulator of the Eight Survey District, office Main street, Manayunk.

JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 109.) 6 13 17 19 3t

SURVEY NOTICE.—

All persons interested in the plan No. 214, Eleventh Section of the Twenty-second Ward, bounded

North by Allen's lane,
South by Carpenter street,
East by Germantown avenue,
West by Wissahickon avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

SATURDAY, June 22, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any Freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the office of Jesse Lightfoot, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 113.) 6 13 17 19 3t

SURVEY NOTICE.—

All persons interested in the plan of the Twelfth Section of the Survey and Regulation of the TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

SATURDAY, June 22, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the office of Jesse Lightfoot, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 117.) 6 13 17 19 3t

SURVEY NOTICE.—

All persons interested in the plan No. 46, Change of the Line of

BALTIMORE AVENUE,

from Forty-fourth to Fifty-fourth street, are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

SATURDAY, June 22, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the office of James Miller, Surveyor and Regulator of the Twelfth Survey District, No. 4040 Market street.

JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 111.) 6 13 17 19 3t

SURVEY NOTICE.—

All persons interested in Plan No. 215, bounded as follows:—

Northeast by Germantown avenue,
Southwest by Wissanickon avenue,
Southeast by Allen's Lane,
Northwest by Mermaid avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

SATURDAY, June 22, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room, main building of the State House, to consider said plan, and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, and a duplicate thereof at the office of Jesse Lightfoot, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

JAMES LYND,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 115.) 6 13 17 19 3t

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for,—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 fmw 3m*

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,

6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET

4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE P. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS

PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.—

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
May 27, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, will be received at this bureau until 10 A. M., 24th June, 1867.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 20,000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board of vessels at such places in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities, and at such times, as in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo: furnishing, if demanded, not less than 600 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 12,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity or the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties, each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the Inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal, in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders, whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— Anthracite Coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 27th day of May, 1867, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the Anthracite Coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 27th May, 1867, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed) C. D.
E. F.
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——.

Be it known, That on this —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, at my office above named, —— —— and ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names, as follows, viz.:—

——, $——;
—— ——, $——;

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office, it appears that said parties, at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of —— A. D. 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz.:—The said —— ——, $——, the said ——, $——.

Witness my hand,
5 27 m4t G. H., Assessor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

ORDER AT ONCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY!

EVERY LAWYER SHOULD HAVE IT!

GENERAL ORDERS,

Together with the

FORMS OF PROCEEDING IN BANKRUPTCY!

As promulgated by the

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S.

PAMPHLET EDITION, $1·50 PER COPY.

Mailed on receipt of price, by

KING & BAIRD,
3 15 3t No. 607 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the auction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $100 to $300 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

AND

SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store

A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
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EVERY HALF HOUR,
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(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
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SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.

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June 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, women's, misses' and children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called, as this sale will comprise a general assortment of desirable goods. [6 15 4t

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Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 12 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

June 20, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 800 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 14 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETING MATTING, ETC., ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 21, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 15 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

June 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

5 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
6 shares Consolidation National Bank.
6 shares Union National Bank.
10 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
12 shares Corn Exchange National Bank.
16 shares Second National Bank.
14 shares Northern Liberties Gas stock.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
10 shares Enterprise Gold and Silver Mining Co.
SOUTH STREET, Nos. 523 and 525—Stores and Dwellings.
THIRD AND GASKILL STREETS, S. W. corner—Business Stand.
GASKILL STREET, No. 333—Genteel Dwelling.
GERMANTOWN ROAD—Valuable [illegible]
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SHIPPEN STREET, No. 1604—Genteel Dwelling.
VASEY STREET, No. 1705—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 1340, south of Master—Modern Residence.
HANCOCK STREET, Germantown, Nos. 4769 and 4771—Tavern.
MARSHALL STREET, Nos. 964 and 966—Six Dwellings.
COOPER STREET, Beverly, N. J.—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 316, below Spruce—Modern Residence.
ARCH STREET, No. 409—Business Stand.
POTTS STREET, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Three Brick Dwellings.
RACE STREET, No. 118—Brick Dwelling.
BROWN AND VENANGO STREETS, S. E. corner—Country Residence.
THIRTY-SIXTH AND LOCUST STREETS, S. W. corner—Modern Residence.
SECOND STREET, No. 413, Camden, N. J.—Brick Cottage.
COTTAGE STREET, Chesnut Hill—Stone Residence.
TWELFTH STREET, No. 31, south of Arch—Genteel Dwelling.
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At 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; Brussels and Imperial carpets; 43 Ulinger's patent school desks, nearly new; blackboards; maps; bookcases; cocoa matting; handsome wax fruit; kitchen furniture, etc. 1t

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18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1707 Mount Vernon street, by catalogue, suit handsome walnut and green plush furniture; handsome walnut chamber and oak dining-room furniture; 2 suits cottage chamber furniture; elegant velvet carpet; English Brussels, hall, and stair carpet; refrigerator; fine French china; kitchen utensils, etc. [6 15 2t

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THE CITY PULPIT.

RITUALISM:

Its Origin, Cause, and Cure. A Sermon by Rev. Dr. Watson, at the Church of the Atonement, Seventeenth and Summer streets, last Evening.

St. John i. 17.—For the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

I. The two parts of this declaration seem to be set the one over against the other. "The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." (The word "but" is not in the original, but the sense of the whole strongly implies it; and so our translators understood.) "Moses was faithful in all his house, as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken after; but Christ, as a Son, over His own house." What can be more evident than that the first ceases to command when the authority of the second begins? What can be more evident than that the business of a witness is over when his testimony has been given in? Moses was faithful in all his house, as a steward, while the heir and successor was yet absent. But Christ is the Son; and He coming, the steward must depart, or sink to a subordinate position. Eliezer, the steward of Abraham's household, was his heir, until Isaac, the promised seed, was born. Moses was for a testimony of future things; but when those things were accomplished, by the coming of Christ, Moses must stand aside. "He taketh away the first, that He may establish the second."

But what law does the text refer to? It has been attempted to be shown (by what some esteem as high authority) that the law thus superseded by Christ was simply the moral law, as the condition of our justification with God, leaving the ceremonial, to some extent at least, in force; just the opposite of those undervaluers of the righteousness of faith who say that the moral law yet stands, the ceremonial alone having been done away. But from the view just presented, must it not be the whole law that has been either abolished or absorbed in Christ? Of the entire system which was thus denominated Moses is declared to have been the Mediator; therefore to it, in its entireness, reference must be made when it is said, "The law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ."

The law, in its moral provisions, passed away, as a law, when Christ came, because thenceforth justification was to be no more of works, but of grace. To this so many of the inspired arguments of St. Paul are directed. Against this he so often holds up faith, as the means and condition of our justification, the law, in which we were once held, being now, as he says, "dead." Not the law, but grace and truth, as coming by Jesus Christ. Grace, as that Divine favor by which sinners were accepted for His sake, and truth, as distinguished from law, as that power by which they were to be governed. There is a vast distinction between law and truth. Law is a compulsion from without; truth an influence working from within. Law is an obligation, whether we acknowledge its reasonableness or not, a force pressing upon us, and demanding obedience. Truth appeals to the reason and the conscience; it convinces and persuades before it obliges; and then the power is an inward one, from which obedience flows voluntarily. The law says, "Do this, and thou shalt live;" truth reveals itself to the soul in all its majesty and beauty, and taking possession of it, turns the principles into the way of life. That truth was first the revelation of the grace of God in Christ, and then of the character and will of God, in all His relations to His earthly creatures. No doubt many of the provisions of the law remain in this new aspect, as the truth, and so are of force in the Christian system. But as law, they do not rest upon the Christian, he to whom Christ has come, as his Redeemer from sin, and the Author and Giver of everlasting life.

The law, in its ceremonial provisions, as "the shadow of good things to come," passed away when Christ, "the very image of the things," appeared. Indeed, the whole Epistle to the Hebrews is taken up with the exhibition of this truth, the resolving of all the rites and ceremonies of Judaism into Christ, and their complete abrogation by His sacrificial death and glorious mediation in heaven. Symbolically, the overthrow of the Temple—the only place where those ceremonies were fully enacted—was significant of their termination, never again, in any aspect, to be revived. As it lies in desolation—yea, as the very foundations of it have been ploughed up—so has that gorgeous ritual, of which it was so long the theatre, passed away, a departed glory, to linger only in the memory of the world.

Now, I have not the slightest doubt that out of an obliviousness of this truth the whole system of that which is denominated Ritualism has sprung. It arose with the corruption of the Church, with the development of that error which St. Paul so largely combated, as showing itself in his day, the error of the Judaizing teachers. They insisted on circumcision and the other rites of Moses as necessary to justification: respecting which he asks believers: "Wherefore, if ye be dead with Christ from the rudiments of the world, why, as though living in the world, are ye subject to ordinances?" And then adds, by way of caution and denunciation, "Touch not, taste not, handle not, which all are to perish with the using." Those of a later day, indeed, did not insist on Jewish ordinances as such, but they substituted sacraments and a priesthood in their place, and then adapted the old and abrogated ritual to suit them. For just as the Jewish ceremonial clustered around the Sacrifice, so the corrupted Christians clustered around the Lord's Supper, which they delighted to call the Christian sacrifice. And here I take my stand, that the foundation of this system is perverted views of that Sacrament, regarding it as a sacrifice, and its ministers as priests, who offer thus a propitiation for the sins of the people. Hence comes that superstitious veneration for the sacramental board: the bowing before it—the reluctance to touch it, even in the attitude of prayer—its prominence in the sanctuary—the placing of lights and crosses upon it—the decking it with flowers and symbolical embroidery, and the term by which it is designated—the *Altar*. Hence comes the elevation of the elements, or the nearest approach to it that is ventured on, and, by childish scrupulosity, of their profanation. Hence the gorgeous robing of the officiating ministers, and the estimation in which they would be held, as separated from all others by the awfulness of their functions. Against this last, how decisive are the words of Scripture:—"Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God;" understanding by "mysteries" (which is its only sense in the New Testament) something which, having been hidden before, is now revealed to men. And where do the Apostles ever speak of ministers as priests or a priesthood? Christ is the only Priest, and they are but ambassadors for Him. Against the others our own Church has sufficiently expressed herself when she speaks simply of "the table," and orders that it shall have "a fair white linen cloth upon it," saying nothing of altar-cloths of various hues to symbolize the several seasons, of which the Ritualists and Ecclesiologists make so much; of placing it indiscriminately "in the body of the church or in the chancel," neither decorating it with flowers, nor lights, nor crosses. And for the apparel of the minister, that he shall be "decently" (that is, becomingly) habited in the public exercise of his office. How guardedly, indeed, does she introduce symbolism at all, as in the sign of the cross in baptism, leaving it optional with the parties interested; and in the consecration of the sacramental elements, directing the minister simply to break and lay his hands upon the bread, and to take the cup, in token of their being set apart to this hallowed use. So, again, in the procession of the ministers in the church. Only in a single instance does she prescribe it—in the consecration of churches; and there its reasonableness is so manifest that I doubt if it even struck any as superstitious, or tending to superstition. A building is about to be taken possession of for religious purposes in the name of Almighty God. How fitting that the service for it should be begun at its very door! And so it is directed that the Bishop shall be received at the entrance by the wardens and vestrymen; and then that he and the clergy who are present shall go up the aisle, repeating alternately the appointed psalm. It has been urged that many of the ceremonies in use before the Reformation were left standing by the order of Elizabeth, which retained the first Book of Edward and set aside the second, in which these had been abolished. Be this as it may, that Princess did many things for national agreement, and to conciliate those who but loosely held the Reformation principles. But in gaining them, it is well known that she alienated others, whose disaffection in the course of a few years became so widespread that the result was the overthrow of the Establishment, and the revolution of the nation. But suppose that in England, by the letter of the law, these usages still stand, what is that to us?

The Prayer-Book that we use is of the American Church, made our own by actual adoption, and after deliberate revision; and that, and that alone, is the law and the testimony for us. What it allows, that we are bound by; what it does not, can justly have no place in our public worship.

But higher yet is our appeal to the Holy Scriptures. We have seen that the law, ceremonial not less than moral, moral not less than ceremonial, had been abrogated in Christ. What, then, do we find in the New Testament, bearing on the subject? Hear Jesus Himself. Speaking at the well of Samaria, he says, "Woman, believe me, the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father; but the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship Him." Observe that all holy places, specifically, are by this word abolished. And what a shock must that have given alike to Samaritan and to Jew! Think of all that David had written of Jerusalem and Mount Zion—psalms which the devout Israelite had sung from age to age, and which had moulded the national mind and heart. How rude, then, must have been the shock when it was declared that the time was coming when the temple at Jerusalem would be esteemed no longer sacred, and when prayers offered in its courts would be no more especially acceptable to God. But if not there, then nowhere exclusively; but throughout the wide world, in every spot trodden by the foot of man, where the heart might go up in aspiration to Heaven, there would be, for the time, a sanctuary of the Most High. Houses of worship might, indeed, be erected and set apart for man's convenience and edification, as being adapted to human needs, but not as implying any sacredness, in view of Him to whom prayer is made. Moreover, He tells us that they who worship the Father must "worship Him in spirit and in truth." What does this mean, in connection with the abolishment of sacred places, except that an acceptable worship must be divested as much as possible of that which is merely outward, which appeals to the senses, and through them is intended to affect the heart? On this principle our own Church has certainly proceeded. For where in all her services is there aught that is in conflict with it?—in them all there being nothing but the words of prayer and thanksgiving and the voice of melody. From beginning to end it is the mind that is addressed, and through it the heart engaged. Neither pictures, nor lights, nor incense, nor robed processions are found there, nor such music as is designed for a sensuous or theatrical effect. But turn again to the pages of the New Testament. Is baptism to be administered? The most circumstantial account recorded there of its administration, is that by Philip of the Ethiopian eunuch. And thus we read:—"As they went on their way, they came to a certain water; and the eunuch said, See, here is water, what doth hinder me to be baptized? And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. And he commanded the chariot to stand still. And they went down both into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him." How simple all, and how scant of mere ceremony! Is the Lord's Supper to be administered? In all the circuit of the inspired writings there is nothing to lead us to suppose that it was accompanied by aught tending to awaken feelings of unusual or preternatural awe. It is only related, for instance, that "Upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them;" and that the preaching was the most considerable part of the exercises, is evident from the fact that "he continued his speech till midnight." Look at St. Paul's rebuke of the abuses connected with its celebration in the Church at Corinth. These abuses were fearful; but they show us that so far from the ordinance itself being regarded as something awful and mysterious, and made as much so as possible by the manner of its celebration, that manner was so simple that it was not difficult to glide from the right to a wrong and very loose way. Again:—With reference to the public service generally, we are simply charged "Not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together;" and in such assemblages "not to be partial among ourselves, not to say to the man in goodly apparel 'Sit thou here in a good place,' while we say to the poor man, in vile raiment, 'Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool.'" Indeed, the whole idea of worship, at that period of the Church, was such as might be engrafted on the ordinary Synagogue service. The Apostles were content, at first, to go into the Synagogues, as they went from city to city, and preach Christ. And there Christianity would have stayed and worshipped if Christ had been received, insensibly moulding the services which it found there in accordance with its own spirit and principles. But, being rejected, what was to be done? Establish a rival service, in which that of the *Temple* was the model? Nay; but in withdrawing, to set up a *Christian* synagogue, as St. Paul did at Ephesus, "disputing daily, for the space of two years, in the school of one Tyrannus." In truth, the Jews themselves, whether in their own or foreign lands, never thought, in those assemblies which convened every Sabbath day, and with which Jesus and His disciples so often worshipped—never thought, I say, of imitating the elaborate ritual of the Temple; which was confined to itself, as being alone the place where sacrifice was offered—of which, as I have said, sacrifice was the central thought. Nor did priests serve in the synagogue, but only ministers and elders. Picture to yourselves that religious service in which Jesus participated in the synagogue at Capernaum. He enters; and although no accredited minister, a roll of the sacred Scriptures is given Him to read. He turns to a prophecy relating to Himself. He rehearses it, and then sits down. The solemnity of His manner drew all eyes towards Him. And then He began His instruction by saying, "This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears." Doubtless prayer had preceded, and probably the recitation of the Psalms of David. And such was the basis of all the public Christian worship of the Apostolic age.

How unfair, then, for the Episcopal champion of this movement, in our day, to seek his authority first in the law of Moses, which has been abrogated, and then in the Church of the fourth and fifth centuries, already full of corruption; leaving untouched the whole field of facts which lie in the Apostolic era, as exhibited in the New Testament Scriptures!

To this present evil, over which we are now mourning, and against which we are setting ourselves, the Church has been drifting for some years past. It began in the Oxford movement, which laid its foundation in reviving in the popular mind mystical notions of the sacraments, the ministry, and the Church. As to the last, in confounding the spiritual with the external body of Christ's people; as to the second, in exalting it into mediators or intercessors with God, and confining its validity, and so the efficiency of its ministrations, to an uninterrupted succession from the Apostles; and as to the first, by making the sacraments, instead of signs of grace and of God's good will to the recipients, the only authorized channels and conveyers of it, as if our spiritual life began in baptism, and was continued by the Eucharistic bread and wine. These superstitious views naturally prepared the way for whatever would seem to add effect to the devotions of the sanctuary, and awe to the persons and acts of its ministers. This is the share that high churchmen have had in it; while low churchmen have contributed *their* share, by permitting the introduction of *flowers* into their churches, and of a kind of *music*, borrowed from the world, which was intended to make the services of God's house attractive to the world. Against the former, Bishop Bloomfield of London—no prejudiced authority, certainly—cautioned his clergy many years ago, as a practice borrowed from the Church of Rome. And yet here we are, after the lapse of these years, adorning our churches at Easter after this manner—beautiful in itself, and seemingly appropriate, but dangerous as an innovation and a practice in that communion from which we have been called out, as we believe, by God on account of her abominations. As to the *latter*, do not misunderstand me. I do not object to the service of praise being the *best* that we can offer. I only object to its being of such a character as is designed to please worldly people, and to render the service of the sanctuary attractive to such—a plea under which the whole paraphernalia of ritualism might as well be sustained: its bowing and intoning and theatrical displays being equally successful in drawing a gaping crowd. Let us not do evil that good may come.

II. And now we may well ask, what we have *done* to draw all this upon us—this sad innovation on the dignity and simplicity of our worship, over which every true lover of his Church mourns, and from which he has so much to fear? Here I can only suggest. But it seems to me that if the Church were pervaded with a true and healthy Christian life, we should never have witnessed what we now see. Can we imagine Ritualism springing up in the healthy organism of the Pentecostal Church, or the Church of the Reformation? Can we imagine it entering into the thoughts of those whom the lethargy of the English Church precipitated into Methodism? or invading that truly Apostolic Church, the Moravian? or as the result of a genuine revival in any religious body?

It was only when the zeal of the early Church had waxed cold, that it found a place in the ecclesiastical usages of the fourth and fifth centuries. And so, we believe that it is because of the prevailing lukewarmness of our Church at this day that we are now suffering from it, that God has permitted it to come upon us.

Now, a true and healthy Christian life is manifested in holding the Head, in following the Head, and in self-denying efforts for the Head; and so far as it departs from or falls short of these, it is unsound and unhealthy; there is lukewarmness.

1. Christ is the Head, the Head of the body, the Church, and of every soul that looks for salvation through Him. Have we lost sight of this in any measure as a Church, or have we kept it steadily in view? I will not now consider those who avowedly hold the sacraments to be the means and instruments of our justification. I will confine my view to those who hold the evangelical doctrine. Now, though there is among such much preaching of justification by faith, yet, as the result of my observation, I fear that I must make the assertion that there is not a corresponding knowledge of it among professing Christians. There is a vagueness in their minds as to what faith is, and an unsteadiness of view as to the connection between faith and Christ. Take St. Paul's declaration concerning himself, as the standard, "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." Here was the experience of a true Christian with reference to Christ. And this I call holding the Head, and holding it in earnest, with a living grasp. Is this the religion of Christians in our day, in our own Church, even in what we believe to be the better portion of it? Alas! I have too often seen, after all our teaching to the contrary, men believing that they are Christians, still leaning upon themselves, and still half trusting, at least, to their own endeavors for acceptance with God. They will not believe that Christ is the One Mediator, in whom they are to live and move and have their spiritual being. They have, indeed, some notion that His blood cleanses from sin; but that He is "all in all" to their ruined souls, of this I fear that they have but little heart-conception. But yet it was this, and this alone, that kept St. Paul from ritualism, that drew him out from the ritualism of the Jewish Church, and made him hate and trample on all ordinances when they came, in any way, to overshadow Him who is the Head. Christ, and Christ only—this should be not only the tenor of our preaching, but the anchor of your hope. Christ, as the Head, vividly, vitally, experimentally held: this is the word of truth, and the gospel of our salvation. And so far as we fall short of it, we are suffering from lukewarmness in our religion, and laying ourselves open, therefore, to the inroad of every error, in doctrine or practice.

2. But Christ hath left us an example, that we should follow in His steps. "For me, life is Christ," said the same great apostle to whom we have just referred, so fully did he realize in his own existence what Christ Himself spoke, "of His dwelling in us, and we in Him." He could say, "The world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world." Which of us can begin to say as much? If the world is not enthroned in our hearts, do we not at least allow it to steal in and encroach upon the dominion which should be Christ's alone? In our amusements, in our business, in our daily intercourse, how little does Christ rule, and how much the world! But few are deterred from rash speculation because of its injurious effect upon their religion; but few from exciting enjoyments for a like reason. "All seek their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's." Worldliness is death to all spiritual life, and yet worldliness is the great sin of the Church in our day. And in saying this I do not refer only to those worldly pleasures in which Christians indulge, and which are generally first thought of when the word is spoken, but to that world-spirit which enters into all our life, and has the mastery of us instead of the Spirit of Christ in its transforming and renewing power. "For worldliness," as one has said, "is distinct from sin, and the denunciation of it is peculiar to Christianity. It does not consist in distinct acts, nor in thoughts of transgression, but it is the spirit of a whole life which hides all that is invisible, real, and eternal, because it is devoted to the visible, the transient, and the unreal. Men who find their all in the world, how can they, fevered by its business, excited by its pleasures, petrified by its maxims, see God in His purity, or comprehend the calm radiance of eternity?" And the only opposite of the world is Christ; "Christ, our Hope, our Pattern, our Life; Christ in us, the light which is in every man subjectively; and Christ, the light which, shining objectively in His Life, and Death, and Resurrection, daily increases, as we gaze, the light of Christ within us." And where is the Word of God in these days? Manufactured by millions, and distributed far and near, we know; but to each Christian is it the Book of his heart, to which he returns as to his necessary food, with an ever-increasing delight? Ah, my brethren, are not these sad symptoms of the Christianity of our day? And are they not bearing their bitter fruit?

3. And then as to the matter of doing for, and giving unto the Lord. How few come forward and consecrate themselves to the ministry of the word, especially from the higher walk of life; and fewer still to the missionary work of the Church! How few, again, of those who have reached mature life are found in our Sunday Schools, breaking to the young (many of whom find these their only religious instruction) the bread of life! Our Church is expected to be rich. Do our contributions correspond to that reputation—such, I mean, as are strictly charitable? Alas! the cost of a single church edifice sometimes exceeds the whole amount which is annually contributed to Foreign and Domestic Missions.

The truth, I fear, must be told—there is but little self-denial in our charities. We excuse ourselves from giving on the score that our living is so expensive, rather than curtail our expense of living, that we may give the more. We feel at once that St. Paul could never have said it in commendation of this Church, "that the abundance of their joy, and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality," as he might well have said it of another Church among us (to which reference has been already made), which, with fewer members and less wealth than any, keeps more missionaries in the field than all—the Moravian. Looking at these things, I cannot but fear that the exalted Jesus, from His throne above, might send to us His rebuke of the Laodiceans of old:—"Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art wretched and miserable and poor and blind and naked. As many as I love I rebuke and chasten."

But, if these things be so, how perilous is our condition! To ourselves, possibly, we may hear the Lord, as He walketh among the candlesticks, saying:—"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot." And threatening our rejection. Has it come then to this, that we are even now in danger of extinction, as a pure and Scriptural Church? Alas! the signs of the times are tearfully ominous of it, seeing that they show the Church is drifting towards that gulf in which all that is worth having in a Church sinks into oblivion—the deep and awful gulf of the Church of Rome.

III. In such peril, what are we to do, we who see the evil and fear the danger?

God, in His good providence, has given to our Church a Liturgy which we have been accustomed to regard as the glory of all liturgies, and, as a devotional expression of Scriptural truth, unrivalled. This has been a great blessing to her, in all the vicissitudes through which she has been called to pass. It has breasted the tide of Romanism, ere this, as well as of indifference and infidelity. Though Rome might speak from the pulpit, or a heathenish philosophy, or a barren morality, this has always sounded out a clear and clarion note of gospel truth. It does so still; and we believe that, under God, it will eventually drive out all the hooting owls and unclean birds that now hover about our altars. The truth that is in it will assert its supremacy, and compel those of "another gospel" to feel that they are but acting a part, and that a false part, in using it to their ends. To their own place they must ultimately go, or the liturgy itself cease to be what it is.

But while the truth which is in the Liturgy is thus a bulwark of defense, we may weaken or strengthen its effect by the way in which we use it. The Ritualists affect unwonted reverence in their conduct of public worship, and by its appeal to both the eyes and ears of the worshippers. What can we do to meet them? Only make our service a living service, as it was meant to be, and we want nothing more effective, at least to an intelligent people. Can intoning be half so impressive as correct and spirited reading? Against sing-song the plain song may easily be pitted; but against a manly and dignified delivery, it is but a pitiful contrivance. And here we of the ministry have been, I doubt not, at fault in not giving that power to the Liturgy of which I believe it to be capable. Let the exhortation be uttered as if real; let the lessons be read as if we felt them to be a Divine word; and the prayers be offered with all the tenderness and unction of genuine devotion; and our service will need nothing to aid its attractiveness, drawn from the dramatic performance of a sensualized worship.

But the people have their responsibility also. What "muttering and peeping" do we sometimes hear for responses that ought to awaken the echoes and make the arches ring! Oh! I feel ashamed that so noble an instrument as God has placed in our hands should be used by us so unskilfully—so unskilfully as often to appear but the mockery of worship. Is not our service a common prayer for people and ministers alike? Why, then, will not the people assert their right, and with their loud amens and full-voiced responses in every part, whether Confession, Litany, Creed, or Psalter, make manifest its "glory and beauty," and thus demonstrate that it needs no additaments from any quarter, much less such as they would give us who are now "disturbing our peace."

I believe that the congregational singing of God's praise would also have its weight in counteracting these innovations, even as I believe that much of the church music now in vogue had its, in bringing them in. On this, however, I cannot enlarge. I will only say that music is a great power—greater than many of us seem to be aware of; and that if it be of a worldly character, and such as the people have no interest in, save to listen to luxuriously as an entertainment, it cannot but have a serious influence in vitiating devotional taste, and so preparing the way for a sensuous ritualism. If the church can be turned for the time into a concert hall or an opera house, why may it not be into a theatre, for the display of religious histrionic performances? To sing God's praise "with the spirit and with the understanding" is the sublimest act of a human soul. Why should Christians allow it to be taken out of their mouths, only to have its travesty poured into their ears in a style too often unbecoming the house of God, and incongruous with the tone of a holy and spiritual worship? Not such was the Apostle's idea of it, when he exhorted the Ephesians to "speak to themselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in their hearts to the Lord."

But most of all, my brethren, if we would avert this peril, we must stand in our lot as *Evangelical* Christians, holding the Gospel in its simplicity. Nothing is so powerful in breaking down the strongholds of Satanic device as *pure doctrine*, truly preached and truly followed. And of all doctrines none is more powerful than that with which we opened our discourse, that all law has been fulfilled in Christ, and that now He is the one Justifier of the ungodly. Jesus Christ—the Reconciler, the Lawgiver, the Lord of all—this is the Palladium of our strength. If we hold Him in the integrity of this Gospel, there will be no fear of our being tossed to and fro by the winds of corrupt doctrine or practice. And thus holding Him, men will say to us, "We will go with *you;* for we have heard that God is with you;" while the encouraging word of Christ Himself will be:—"Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." Let, then, this truth take a deeper hold upon us; let it take such a hold as will manifest itself in a growing Christ-like life; and a remnant must remain of those "who have not bowed the knee to Baal." "Be blameless and harmless, the sons of God without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation, among whom ye shine as lights in the world."

Brethren, the Scriptures tell us that "in the last days perilous times shall come, when men shall be lovers of their own selves, heady, high-minded; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof." Is there not reason to fear that *we* have fallen upon such? Are not the signs of *our* times both indicative of their being "the last days," and "perilous," as well? All the foundations of religious faith are out of course—men drifting hither and thither in search of something besides the simple truth of God, as revealed in His Word, on which to rest. What, then, is *our* duty, as those who know and hold that truth? It is to abide in the ship, the Ark of Jesus; to look upon that Ark more steadily, and to cling to it more earnestly, as a place of refuge, the only refuge for a perishing world. Make Jesus the very life of your life, the thought of your thoughts, the inmost centre of all your being, and you shall stand forever saved yourselves, and made by God the glorious instruments of saving others.

WOMAN.

Discourse by the Rev. John Chambers at the Broad Street Presbyterian Church Yesterday Afternoon—Subject: "The Civilized World Moving for the Degradation of Woman."

The very sultry weather during the fore part of yesterday afternoon, and the sudden bluster and bodings of rain, deterred many from attending the church at Broad and Sansom streets, to hear the pastor (Rev. John Chambers) preach on the above subject, publicly announced. Nevertheless there was a fair attendance, and the discourse throughout was listened to with rapt attention. During the morning and afternoon services, a collection in aid of the destitute families occasioned by the calamity which so lately startled and saddened the community, was taken up, and resulted, from what can be learned, in a handsome donation. The passage of Scripture in connection with the subject announced, from which the discourse was drawn, was:—

"Verily, I say unto you, that wheresoever this Gospel shall be preached in the whole world, there shall this that this woman hath done be told for a memorial of her."—Matthew xxvi, 13.

The reverend gentleman remarked that, in taking up this subject, which might in the extreme be considered difficult, he occupied ground that might be liable to censure by some, many would excite opposition, while others would, by their conduct, view the truth of his argument as fallacy. But being a minister of religion he was responsible to no man or set of men, but was amenable for his doctrines, and the promulgation of his beliefs, to God alone, his Judge.

I am opposed to any interference on the part of the male population with God's arrangement, and to spoil the glory and honor of women. The subject for discussion is one of solemnity, being of the greatest importance, and involving the interests of the world for all time. No living man, nor child, nor woman there is that has no care, that is not interested in the character and the condition of the female portion of the dwellers on this earth. The world's weal or woe centres in either the moral or immoral standing of the women. Her responsibility is fearful in the extreme, and it is because of this that the important subject as to whether or not the civilized world is moving for the degradation of woman is presented for your attention and consideration. And it is the civilized world only, with all its boasted learning and progress, intellectually and morally, that is working and fast moving for her degradation.

And it is our duty to stand up for the right. Any delay or the least hesitation will at once show us that the wheels of the chariot will be broken and scathed, the horses will struggle with the waves, and the great cause of right will be engulfed in the sea of immorality. The nation will sink, and the women will fall from their high estate to rise no more. All efforts to remove woman from her rightful sphere, her legitimate life-calling, tend to the disruption of society. Mark well this thought—woman is the balance-wheel of the mental and moral machinery of the human family. Woman is made the custodian of the uninformed and the undeveloped mind and form of the child. Whether legitimate or not, it matters nothing in this case. God says, "Take this living creature that now lies helpless upon thy bosom and bring it up for me." That is the direction of God the Father, the Ruler of the Universe.

Look you, it is no simple matter to be a mother—but rather to be one who shall rear the young, and have it in power to place them in paths of usefulness or roads to evil and shame, is of infinite importance. A godly charge it is for woman to have put into her hands the plastic form, and left to mould the mind and character of one of God's creatures, likened unto the image of the Holy One himself. Shall she perform her work as He would have it—endeavoring with anxious care and motherly watchfulness to judiciously and wisely arrange the child's life? or shall it be that, by her mismanagement, the youth shall fill the world with thunder clouds of moral pestilence and ruin?

Since this is the supreme duty of woman, with which God has vested her, her sphere of work is home, that place which is the foundation from which spring all happiness and joy. The peace of our homes, over which our wives, and mothers, and loved sisters preside, engenders the peace and happiness of our nation. The mother's place is with her children; to shine in the circle of home relations; to feel that her Maker has placed her in that garden for the culture of His dear ones; to know that she wields a mighty influence for good which may lead to the elevation of those around her morally, and be the laborer in God's vineyard—a worthy servant—that may lead to the salvation of many souls. Her avocation is a great, an honorable one, yet many times onerous. There is no mother on earth who has not had enough cares, that would have bent an angel's back, laid upon her.

But from the fact that her Master has called her to this work, she is content to labor, hardly with a murmur, but borne up with the undying love and interest with which God, in His infinite goodness, seeing that she would need more than earthly stimulants, has specially endowed her. And from her youth she throws around her that soft, refining influence which draws the hearts of the young to her, making her the fit instrument for their moral, spiritual, and physical training for God.

God has embued woman with all that tenderness and purifying love, beauty, and grace, and filled her soul with those ennobling qualities to counteract the roughness and the manners of her male companions. She is made to shine in society, to give it an elevating tendency, to increase its morality, and to cast upon it a lustre of holiness.

None can fill a mother's place—no help of other hands, no words which others speak, look, or act, can suffice to fill a mother's place. You may transfer your little one to some pleasant dell, where surrounding scenes, you think, may wean its affections; but, ah! the little one knows full well that its truest friend is dead.

You may unfold its tiny hands from the cold corpse now shrouded in death—so white! so cold!—and give it into other care, it may be of kind and endearing friends; but mother's hand, mother's words, and mother's caresses will be sadly missed, and the little, wailing cry will go up, "Mother!" "Mother!" You never can replace a mother's head or a mother's heart. Young men, listen! You will have but one mother, and when her silent form is passively laid in the tomb, the full force of the truth, which many now may think but little of, will rush upon you in your desolateness. Young woman, God never gave you but one mother, who should guide and direct you with all that love and tenderness which only a mother knows. Let us, then, take these thoughts, and ponder solemnly upon them.

A glance at the history and biography of the world from the day when first a note was taken of passing events, will reveal the glorious position that woman has held, and the mighty influence which she has swayed. None can sum up the amount of indebtedness the world owes to her. The earth is indebted to her; heaven, for its many angels, owes her an obligation; and I had almost said that God Himself was indebted to her.

Our Lord Jesus hath said that "for what she hath done it shall be as a memorial of her." A glimpse of some of the ancient lights will reveal how boldly the women of the Old Testament stood forth for glorious and holy deeds. Look at Sarah of old, whom we cannot help but honor, since Abraham, her husband, was the father of the faithful.

How pre-eminent are characters of Rebecca, Rachel, Hannah, the mother of Samuel, the "man of God," Naomi, Ruth, and hosts of others, who, by their deeds of good, and their religious zeal, have reared a monument to their memory—not a pillar of stone, or polished marble, iron, or brass, nor of other mutable things of this earth, but a memory borne high in history and graven deeply on the hearts of posterity!

And in the New Testament what a monument of imperishable materials, what an eternal memorial hath been erected to the memories of the Marys, and the Marthas, and of the woman who gave her little all, timidly coming into the marble hall thronged with the rich, who were dropping their gold into the box, and giving her two mites! Of her the Saviour hath said, "She hath done what she could." Would to God that it could be said of all at the present day! And of our own history, long will the memories of Harriet Newell and Mrs. Judson, who on foreign shores labored for years amid constant dangers and sorrows, and with everything but encouragements, and finally, with her husband, gave their lives in the missionary cause of Christ.

The great object which the civilized world is now agitated with—being forwarded by those who attempt to be popular—is what is termed the elective franchise; to have woman enter into the political world, and exercise her right, as they term it, by the ballot. Already has it been mooted in the most dignified bodies of men throughout the nations of the earth. The British Parliament lately was agitated with the great question as to whether or not woman should leave the place where she had become so highly honored and revered, and enter into the political strifes with an avidity which marks the most energetic politician; and but seventy-eight votes, out of three hundred, favored the movement.

In our own country, within the walls of our supreme legislative body, the same question was initiated, and, with the exception of a few, all turned their influence against it. Shall our sisters, daughters, wives, and mothers—who have each such a holy lustre and bright influence around them in the home circle—be drawn into these sloughs of filth and corruption? It is well that the greater portion of our fathers and brothers keep them from engaging in the work, except when duty and love of country require it. But what if our mothers and sisters should verge into that state of political excitement which, in the male population, has such widespread sway? Shall it be because there are a few blatant women, who clamor for their rights as women, that the female population shall be drawn into such a slough of despond?

Shall the fair fame of woman be wrecked because a few of their number, aided by a few of the opposite sex, cry out, "There is no danger, let woman have her rights." Too soon would she discover, were such an innovation to be inaugurated, that her untarnished fame was fast losing its brightness. I am glad that so many of our wives and mothers have that moral strength to set themselves against such a movement, and to declare that her duty shall be alone in what can tend to the happiness of her home and circle of friends. But a few of their number, from a mania to become more masculine and manly, are fanning the brand, endeavoring to raise a flame that shall work to the fulfilment of their wishes. Discard such a movement at once, for the Apostle James says:—"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!"

If they succeed, and woman is to be brought from her fireside, domestic circle, and maternal walks, to participate in this *right*, as it is termed, which has such a deleterious effect upon many of our fathers and sons, then farewell to all that joy which she alone could cause. On the great days set by authority for election purposes, you will see her near the polls in her handsome carriage, or wagon, or mingling with the crowds to *cast her vote!*—to hear the oaths of the depraved, to listen to the vile talk of the debauched. Is there no extenuation, can she not escape all this?—no! no! she must needs push her way through the mass, surrounded with men of every class, sober, drunken, vile and bad. She will have to rough it with the roughs! and her nature, once so pure and bright, will roughen with the evil contact.

I pray God that the day may never dawn when it shall be said that women shall vote and mingle with the crowds that assemble about the polls. Let not their fair fame be tarnished by such an evil contact. Instead of decreasing in the scale of usefulness, may they ever go onward, attaining brighter laurels for their holy labors in caring for the interests of home, and the salvation of the youth. May it never be said that a mother or sister has given up the work of her life calling, to which God has assigned her for the performance of that—the casting of a vote, which must needs entail upon it the varied evils we witness every day—which cannot elevate her, but instead, drag her down, down, until she is eternally lost.

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